

Post Box 322.
Telegram: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4668
Telephone No. 22037



The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

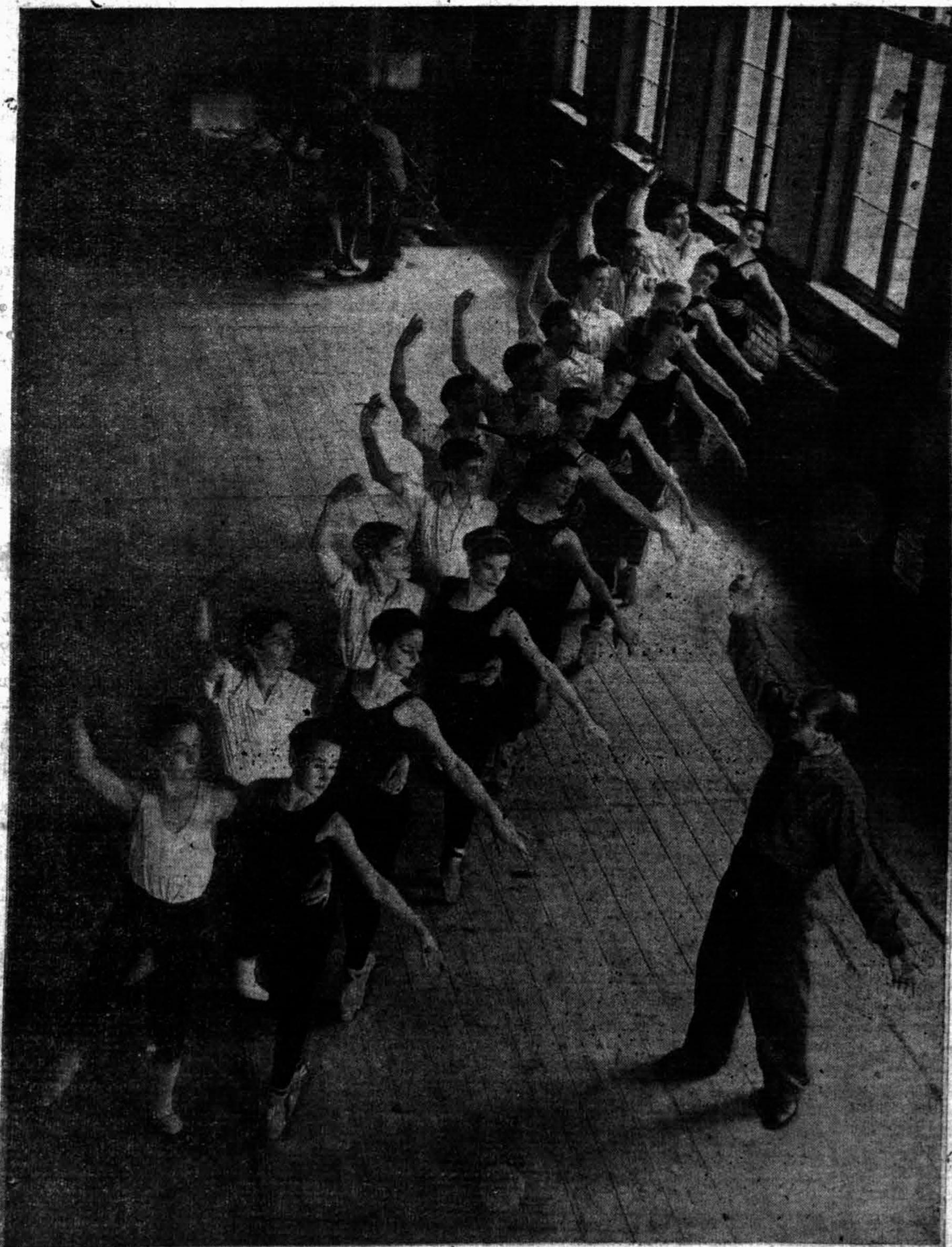
Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

VOL. VI NO. 36

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1947

PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Poise & Grace



Article And More Pictures On Pages 5 And 24.

WILL GERMANY MAKE ANOTHER WAR?

(See Page 3)

I must first of all tell you something about my family. I have only an aunt and a cousin left, all my other relations had been killed, a few on the battlefield and the others during the Blitz.

I have served in several campaigns and luckily escaped without any serious wound only to be almost finished off by a bomb in London during a short spell of leave.

I lay for weeks suffering from shell-shock and serious head and body wounds.

At first it was thought that my mind was affected as there was almost complete loss of memory for some time.

As my wounds healed my memory was restored to normal, and when I was discharged from the Hospital my aunt, Mrs. Henry Belford, gave me a home.

My uncle, Henry Belford, was the owner of "Belford's Stores", but he had been killed during one of the nightly air raids on his way home.

As I was now unfit for further active service, and being my aunt's sole heir, I took my place as Manager of the Stores in which I had been trained by my uncle before I had joined the Army.

My cousin Charlie was 22 years old but he, poor chap, had a few screws loose in his head. He was not exactly mad but his brain was that of a child of ten. He was otherwise more or less normal but at one time it had been found necessary to put him in a Mental Home for about a year till he was pronounced to be perfectly harmless.

Charlie was very clever at imitating people's voices and used to amuse us in this way whenever he came to see us, which was fairly often as he was very fond of his aunt in his childish way.

Charlie used to live not very far from us, in a small cottage, with only an old house-keeper to look after his simple wants. This cottage had belonged to his parents who had been killed during the air raids.

Charlie was very fond of music, and so was our aunt for that matter, and she always went out of her way to help every needy musician, especially if his name happened to be Henry.

Just about a month before this story begins she had taken in a violin player whose name was Henry Sylvester. He had been sent to her by a friend of her's, Lady Shewsbury.

Henry was altogether unlike any other musician I had ever seen as he looked more like a prize fighter, but he had longish hair that would not stay put.

The reason my aunt gave him a home was that he was composing some wonderful music, according to her, which he would not be able to do

A Murder Story

The Case Of The Kukri

By A. E. Dixon

if he had to earn his daily bread by working from morn till night.

I found Henry to be a very quiet well-behaved man, though often very absent-minded. He always came down to dinner smelling of bath salts and with his hair well plastered down. This was the only time of the day when his hair was a bit tidy.

Well everything was going on nicely till one day Charlie came in while Henry was playing his violin in the library.

We did not know that the violin would upset him, Henry was playing "The Flight of the Bumble Bee" at my aunt's request. Charlie, after a few minutes of open mouthed wonder, started doing a mad dance, going round and round, waving his arms about and shouting, "I can hear bees buzzing around" which ended up by his falling senseless on the floor.

We were so surprised that we were spell-bound for a short time and could not stop him dancing.

After that my aunt and I decided that Charlie should not on any account be allowed to hear Henry playing the violin again.

The next thing that occurred, about a week after the above incident, was when the maid came to the library one morning to call me to breakfast. Well, she ran out screaming blue murder as she found me with a kukri (a curved Gurkha dagger) in my hand which was all covered with blood, and my aunt was lying dead on the carpet.

This kukri used to hang on the wall in the Library and was one of a pair I had brought home from India.

We were practically next door to a police station, and when my friend Inspector Bill Baker came in I was still holding the blood stained kukri in my hand in a senseless sort of way.

Actually I was not aware of what had occurred till Bill said, in a kind voice, "I am awfully sorry, Belford, that this has happened and I must ask you to come quietly with me."

At last coming to my senses, I replied, "Good Heavens! Bill, you don't think I did it? Why should I murder my aunt of whom I was very fond?"

Bill then said, "I can only say, old man, that I am frightfully sorry, you must have had a sudden lapse. They can't do anything to you, so don't worry. Remember your loss of memory after your shell-shock? And then there is evidently a strain of insanity in the family, don't forget Charlie."

I allowed Bill to hand-cuff me and

lead me to the police station. I was as one completely dazed.

I now began to doubt my own sanity. Could I have done this awful deed? Can a man be perfectly sane and then the next minute do some mad thing like this? That it was the deed of a crazed being was clear from the first.

Inspector Bill Baker had seen me with the blood stained kukri in my hand standing over the body of my aunt and had naturally jumped to the conclusion that I had done the deed.

I tried to recollect what had occurred that morning before the Police came but it was all dark, I just could not remember a thing. The only thing I did remember was, that when I was being taken away by Bill, Henry had appeared all clean and tidy and I noted that his hair was neat and trim and he smelt of bath salts!

I woke up late the next day in a cell in the police station. They had evidently given me a sleeping draught I had an awful headache and I couldn't move, but this was because I was strapped down to the bed.

Presently my family doctor came in and sat by my side, he said, "Now take it easy Belford, don't worry and everything will be alright. You will be taken for a ride sometime today and there is nothing else I can do or say at present except that I am awfully sorry that it had to end like this. I do hope you will be quite alright in a few months."

He was trying to tell me that they were going to take me to an asylum later on in the day.

"Good Heavens! Doctor," I replied, "so you too believe I did it. Why should I murder my aunt with a kukri and then remain on the scene of the crime with it in my hand waiting to be arrested by the police? That would be an absolutely mad thing to do. Surely you can see that I am perfectly sane."

"My dear chap, they all say that," said the doctor, "You are perfectly sane now as you will always have lucid moments. This is the result of your shell-shock and head wounds."

"Alright, doctor," I replied, "Leave me to think it over, but please allow me to see my cousin Charlie for a few minutes as he is the only relation I have left."

It all came back to me as I was talking to the doctor. Of course, Henry did it, there was no one else, he must have been mad all along

he always had a dreamy far-away look in his eyes. And, then, why did he have a bath that morning? He had come down smelling of bath salts and his hair was neat and tidy, which it never was in the mornings.

I needed some one to help me so I asked the doctor to send for Charlie. It was no good trying to tell the police of my suspicions as they all thought I was mad and so they would not believe anything I said.

When Charlie came the first thing he said was, "Hullo, what have you been doing now? that they have strapped you down to the bed."

I replied, "Don't worry about that, what I want you to do is hide behind the screen in the library of auntie's house and when you see Henry Sylvester say in a voice like auntie's "Henry, I see the blood!" You are very clever at imitating other peoples voices, so please imitate auntie's voice."

"Whose blood will I see?" asked Charlie. And I noticed a peculiar look in his eyes. The usual smile had vanished from his face, his brow was wrinkled as if he was trying to recollect something.

"Why, auntie's! Henry killed her, he is mad," I replied.

"It is you who are mad" said Charlie. "I killed her with that funny knife hanging on the wall because for the last week she would not let me see Henry and hear his wonderful violin. I want to hear the bees buzzing around."

He got up screaming and rushed at me saying, "And now I will kill you, too, because you also kept me away from Henry."

Just then the doctor and two policemen, who had been listening outside the door, rushed in and with great difficulty got Charlie's hands off my throat.

The doctor then said, "but Belford, old man, why didn't you tell Inspector Baker that you didn't do it."

"I did," I replied, "but he wouldn't believe me. You see I had really lost my memory. The shock of finding my aunt murdered was so great that having removed the kukri with which she had been stabbed I evidently lost my memory. When they all said I had done it I almost came to believe it myself. Till I remembered Henry, and then I thought he had done it. I still don't understand why he had a bath that morning, he always has one before dinner at night."

On being questioned by me, later, Henry admitted having come down that morning, but on opening the door of the Library he had seen me bending over my aunt with the blood stained dagger in my hand. He found his hands wet with blood which was somehow on the door handle, so he had gone straight off and had a bath and a change lest he being a stranger should be suspected.

So you, kind reader, had better be careful if you have ever suffered from shell-shock.

General Knowledge Quiz

1. An outstanding personality of World War II has been nicknamed "the tall asparagus." Can you name him?
(a) General Marshall; (b) General de Gaulle; (c) Field-Marshal Alexander.
2. Which is the oldest of the English classic races?
(a) St. Leger; (b) Derby; (c) Oaks
3. Who described the British as a "nation of shopkeepers"?
(a) Lord Keynes; (b) Bismarck; (c) C. Adam Smith.
4. What is "Lacrosse"?
(a) A game; (b) A French dish; (c) A Bulgarian town.
5. Yehudi Menuhin, the world-famous violinist, was born in—
(a) Moscow; (b) New York; (c) Berlin.
6. "Light of Asia" is a poem by—
(a) Sir Edwin Arnold; (b) Lin Yu Tang; (c) Rudyard Kipling.
7. Paris is situated on the river—
(a) Rhone; (b) Loire; (c) Seine.

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (c)



NO MIXED BATHING

Do You Know That—

1. The world's first centre devoted to the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis was opened in Edinburgh 60 years ago by a Scottish physician.
2. A ton of bronze produces pennies worth £448.
3. The longest place-name in Great Britain has 58 letters—LLANFAIRPWLLGWYNGYLLGOGERYCHWYRNDROBWLLELLANTYSILIOGOGOGOCH, a railway station on the Holyhead-Euston line.
4. The largest and tallest in the world, the famous Beech Hedge at Melkour in Perthshire extends for about 600 yards and soars to a height of 80 feet.
5. The eggs of the ostrich weigh anything up to three pounds.
6. Vanilla vine, source of the well-known flavouring essence, is a peculiar plant, with roots in the air as well as in the ground.
7. The bicycle owes its origin to a Scottish blacksmith named MacMillan, and an Englishman, Starley, who evolved the modern machine in 1885.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

WILL GERMANY MAKE ANOTHER WAR?

Will Germany make another war?

Although this is a far-fetched question just now, yet it is being asked in all the countries of Europe. While the Anglo-Americans debate, whether the Germans will survive or not, most people on the continent still speculate on the probability of the Germans making another war upon them.

Are they right? The answer is yes. The Germans will make another war if and when they can. This is the impression I have brought back from a prolonged tour of Germany and as I had the opportunity of knowing Germany and the Germans before the war, during the war and after the war, I think I am right. I travelled quite extensively and I was able to speak to Germans of all walks of life and I was very much impressed by the wish to make another war among them. Have they not then learnt anything? Yes, they have and they have learnt that it is only force which matters in world affairs. Every German tells you and even those who were genuinely anti-Nazi maintain today that the Allies are no better than the Nazis and if Germany is to come out of darkness which envelops her, either she or some one else should start another war.

The interminable quarrels among the occupying powers regarding the future of Germany and their hesitation to make up their minds as to the percentage of industries to be allowed to the Germans, have convinced them that they have nothing to expect from the Allied powers.

The Russian Plan

Except the Communist Party of the East, which under Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl brought about the unification of all socialist forces and assumed the name of Socialist Unity Party or the "Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands" (S.E.D.), no other political party has been able to obtain any appreciable concessions from the occupying powers. In the Soviet zone, the S.E.D. not only enjoys the entire confidence of the Soviet authorities but it often acts also as their mouthpiece in relation to the German population. A great deal of administrative freedom has been already transferred by the Soviet military authorities to the members of the Party who practically control all the municipalities in the Soviet zone. And as the conditions of food supply are better in East than in West, the Socialist Unity Party has succeeded to a very large extent in creating a certain sympathy for the occupying power among the population.

It is now true that other political parties are neither looked upon with favour nor do they possess much liberty of action. This lack of freedom together with Soviet insistence on getting reparations from current production are turning the Germans more and more indifferent towards their Soviet rulers and in spite of better food conditions, the Germans are not taking kindly to the Russians. Dismantling of main industries in the Soviet zone, forcible despatch of skilled German workers to Russia and the presence of a large number of German prisoners in the Union are some of the causes which make Soviet wooing of Germans doubtful of success. Many Germans have not forgotten either that the Red Army did not live up to its reputation on the first days of German collapse and the cases of brutal treatment of men and women were only too frequent. Nevertheless the Russians have a positive plan regarding Germany, easy for the Germans to understand which however cannot be said of other occupying powers.

Anglo-American Zones

It is because of this lack of plan that the S.P.D. or the "Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands" has made very little progress in the British zone in spite of the energy, sincerity and undoubted abilities of its leader, Dr. Schumacher. The S.P.D. which resembles both in ideology and

methods the British Labour Party, did receive in the beginning the solid support of intellectual socialists of lower and middle classes but owing to the constant conflict between the British military authorities in Germany and the British Minister in charge of Germany, no workable plan could be developed and consequently Dr. Schumacher's supporters are despairing of the success of his party and their enthusiasm is gradually cooling off.

Just as the two main German political parties in the British and the Soviet zones closely reflect the political complexions of their occupiers, in the American zone also this has been repeated and the most important political party in the parts of Germany occupied by the Americans, is the C.D.U. or the "Christlich-Demokratische Union" which is sometimes referred to also as the "Christlich-Sozialer Union" or C.S.U. The C.D.U. was also very successful in local elections and in the French zone but owing to the aggravation of material difficulties and the Party's failure to carry the younger people with it, one doubts very much if the Party has any future at all, although it has some of the outstanding Post-War German leaders in its fold.

The programme of the Party, according to many thoughtful Germans, does not correspond much to the realities of the present situation and

By GIRIJA MOOKERJEE

Barely twenty-eight months after the end of world war two the question is already being asked again whether Germany will again provoke a third global armageddon. With the Reich lying prostrate under the feet of the four victors, such a question apparently sounds fantastic; but the complete lack of co-operation among the ex-Allies and the resultant chaos in the administration of Germany may itself serve as the spark to light another conflagration. The Germans themselves still believe in the old doctrine that war is the highest form of life and it would not be difficult for an ambitious power to press them into a mercenary and mighty army.

they say that all efforts to revive the Parties of the Weimar Republic are destined to failure. The Nazi experience and the post-war distress of the Germans have created a new mental approach to political questions among the people and it is held by many that party groupings on the old Weimar manner will lead to no practical results.

Other Parties

Besides these three important parties, there are seven more political parties of all-German importance and amongst them the German Communist Party (K.P.D.) or the "Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands" is the most active. This party functions only in the three western zones, the Communists in the Soviet zone being merged in the S.E.D. and both in the British and the American zones it has held several demonstrations and its influence on the Trade Unions in all three zones is considerable. In the American zone the Communists have recently withdrawn from the Denazification courts and have thus gained a great deal of popularity at the expense of the Social Democrats and the Christian parties. Next to the Communists and fundamentally opposed to them is the W.A.V. or the "Wirtschaftliche Aufbauvereinigungen" which though officially has a plan of industrial reconstruction of Germany, has been formed in reality to combat communism and is composed of German nationalists of old school.

Its programme is extremely conservative and its membership is drawn from landed proprietors and the members of liberal profession. Its importance in German political life is however very little and so is that of the "Deutsche Rechtspartei, Konservative Vereinigung" which is composed of farmers and the factions of the "Landvolkpartei". The newly formed "Liberal Demokratische Partei Deutschlands" or the L.D.P. is modelled on the British Liberal Party and is composed mainly of bankers and University men. Its influence is negligible in spite of the fact that its membership extends to all three western zones. The recently formed "Deutsche Zentrumspartei" is more or less in the same position although it has been formed of members of old

Catholic parties of the Weimar Republic and in spite of the fact that it opposes actively all the newly established Christian parties.

And although all of these parties had come into existence with the idea of collaboration with the occupying authorities and thus democratising Germany, they have been forced to fall back upon their own resources because of the unpopularity of occupation and the indifference of the occupying authorities towards political developments in Germany. The result is that all the parties, almost without exception speak to-day more of German self-help than of democracy and they are keeping themselves more and more aloof from the occupying powers for tactical reasons.

Re-Education Or De-Education

Thus one of the avowed allied objects in occupying Germany, namely the re-education of Germany, has been completely frustrated and in the whole of Germany one does not hear much of re-education whether one meets the members of the military governments or the leaders of German political parties.

The reason why the programme of re-education has been practically dropped is that the Allied authorities have finally realised the impracticability of carrying it out. Besides, a

more close contact with German conditions has made them revise their wartime opinion regarding the need of German re-education. They know now that what Germany needs to-day is not so much re-education but a great deal of de-education. The German standard of education was the highest in Europe, not only before the World War II but even long before it. And as regards the organisation of secondary and University education, Germany was far ahead of other European countries although the method of instruction was far from satisfactory since it was aggressively nationalistic and purely subjective. Hence the problem for the German people to-day is not that they should learn something new but that they should learn less.

The fact is that although the Germans had attained a very high level of education (there were very few illiterates in Germany) the things they learnt were often inadequate and one-sided. Technical education had of course made great progress and even in Primary schools, boys and girls received some vocational training but the general education they received was almost always tentative and never comprehensive. From their early childhood the pupils were taught to look upon the German "Vaterland" as the model of perfection the direct and indirect implications being that other countries and other peoples were decidedly inferior to Germany and the Germanic peoples. This had nothing much to do with the Nazis.

Ultra-Patriotic Bias

The ultra-patriotic system of education is an old one in Germany and the Nazis only made use of it in order to foster their particular ideas on the German youth. In spite of the defeat and occupation the system has not changed much for first, the Allies were not able to institute a better system and secondly, the German nationalists utilised successfully the period of Allied confusion by sniffling into the educational organisations on grounds of their being anti-Nazis which were true in many cases. But the anti-Nazis are not necessarily anti-Germans and as even the most fanatic anti-Nazi Germans wish to see

the revival of Germany, they all expect that if the younger generation were educated in the old German way, then Germany would be powerful again one day.

This attitude derives its force from the particular "Weltanschauung" or the world outlook which the Germans have always believed to be their own way of looking at things and the world. This outlook had nothing to do with National Socialism. In fact Nazism combated some of its particular manifestations, although the Nazis fully exploited the sentiment of pan-Germanism and the German kind of patriotism which it engendered. Any way, the truth is that the Germans once again believe firmly in their special sort of destiny in the world in spite of the disaster which beset them and they will go on believing in it as long as the German intellectuals will continue interpreting the world and history in terms of Germany only.

"A" For Adolf!

The result is as Thomas Mann's daughter Erika Mann wrote a few months ago, the very first lesson on the alphabet begins in German schools with, "A stands for Adolf", recalling Hitler's first name. The text books in schools which I had an occasion to see do not differ very much from those under the Nazi regime and the objectionable passages are hid from the boys by pieces of paper pasted over them. It does not prevent the little scholars from looking at what is underneath and in fact because of this attempt at prohibition their curiosities are specially roused and they all know by heart, all that was taught during the "good old days" of Adolf Hitler.

Thus the plan of re-educating the Germans has become a farce and Germany to-day is once again alive with chauvinistic ideas. The specialisation of studies which had reduced the German "Herr Doktors" before, to vain and inflated ignoramuses, is once again being pushed to the extreme and as the Germans are completely cut off from the outside world they are again developing the mental outlook which led to two disastrous wars. It is not possible to change this drift unless Germany's economic position is somehow stabilised and unless the people are made to see some hope for the future. The daily struggle for survival is so terrific and so pathetic for millions of Germans that it is almost useless to talk to them about anything which does not concern the immediate prospect of getting some food.

The Germans who enjoyed the highest standard of living in Europe outside of the Scandinavian countries are to-day having much less than the peoples of the Orient both in food and social services although their housing conditions are still superior to the peoples of the East. The result is that this country of largest number of "petits bourgeoisies" has become a land of new proletariats and as a consequence a new kind of bitterness is growing which one day might lead to another explosion unless the present policy of the Allies is quickly reversed. Politically, the Germans are the most immature people in Europe but their great capacity for work and their remarkable skill in organisation if intelligently harnessed might give any of the occupying powers a formidable instrument with which to terrify the world.

In their present state of desperation the Germans are willing to sell themselves to any one who would assure them a minimum existence, and as most Germans still believe that "der Krieg ist die Hoechstform des Lebens" (war is the highest form of life) it would not be difficult for an ambitious power to press them into an army for furthering its ambition. Only a few days ago thousands of German youth besieged the headquarters of the American Military Government in Frankfurt hearing the rumour that the Americans were recruiting Germans to form an Expeditionary corps to fight the Communists in Greece. And thus, owing to the lack of interest of the Allies in the political development of Germany together with the failure of their re-education programme, a grave situation is arising again, in the heart of Europe which is being daily aggravated by the division of Germany into four zones and the economic stagnation of Europe's industrial workhouse.

(Copyright: To Be Continued)

CASTE AND OUTCASTE

NO country has observed the colour bar for a longer period than India has done. The very idea of Caste is based upon "Varna" which means skin-pigmentation. The word was coined by the Aryan invaders who were lighter of skin than the indigenous people.

The darkest among the latter were considered outside the pale and were forced in course of time to take to the forests and mountain fastnesses in order to survive. Their descendants are the present day "Hill Tribes" Aboriginal Tribes, and "Criminal Tribes" (as they are termed in the Indian Census), though they are the real owners of India's soil and not the Hindus, nor the Muslims, nor the Parsees, nor the Anglo-Indians, nor the British.

Of course the Aryans did not all come accompanied by their wives and families, and there was inter-marriage, and those of the conquered so honoured were only too proud to belong to the elect. Thus, in course of time was built up the four main castes out of a hybridism between the "Aryans" and the indigenous people.

Those at the top called themselves "Kshatriyas" (Rulers, Warriors). Next to them came the scribes, the performers of rites and ceremonies, the chanters of sacred texts, the cantors, and the tutors and teachers. They were called Brahmins. In course of time they developed into a shrewd intellectual class, becoming in many instances counsellors to kings and chiefs. Those of them who forsook the conventional "priestly" tradition and renounced the less glamorous callings of priest, pundit, scribe, and sophist, became ambitious for wealth and power; and from the security of their positions behind the actual rulers they did everything to advance the fortunes of their families, and caste in general. They were unashamed opportunists, and readily changed masters, transferred loyalties, compromised caste, and even religion, when expediency indicated, and as a community they thrived and grew in numbers while the Kshatriyas dwindled and their fortunes vanished.

Struggle For Ascendancy

However, up to every late times the classification beginning with Kshatriya, and doing on the Brahman, Vyshya and Soodra was kept up in both written texts and general everyday usage. It was exactly like the classes among the Romans, Greece and Egyptian—the warrior, the law-giver, the worker. In every Buddhist text and story the older arrangements stand.

But with the increasing flux of conquerors and invaders, the Brahmins manoeuvred themselves into their long-coveted ascendancy, and began to refer to themselves and insert into written texts references to themselves as the first caste in the land. Buddhism which was so inconvenient a thorn in their side they plucked out, and they confused issues by speaking of the Buddha as simply an incarnation of VISHNU, thus making separate worship unnecessary.

As they were the "witch-doctors", the practitioners of mumbo-jumbo superstitions, and as the real Kshatriyas were an enfeebled minority there was none to say nay or defy them. Today there are very few genuine Kshatriyas left. Except for a very number, the majority of "Native Rulers" in India owe their creation to the whim of some British Viceroy or Political Agent. Rulers were deposed and presents made of their territories to newly created "Rulers" those who had either helped the British, or those who were guaranteed to remain untroublesome puppets. Except for a few Rajput families and one or two of the "Ruling Houses" there are today few undiluted Kshatriya families. This being so it is one of the easiest castes to claim as one's own. You will meet people who claim to be Kshatriyas on the strength of their name endings which might be Raju or Rao or sometimes even Lal. If their claims are true, you tell yourself, after a good look at them and having watched their behaviour then the laws of Heredity have been set at naught.

Making due allowances for the vicissitudes of time and changing history it can be said of a few small clans of Brahmins, chiefly in South India, that during the last couple of centuries they have practised intense inbreeding and marriage within one particular sect within their particular brand of Hinduism. They are themselves and indigenous to South India having fled thither in the wake of disintegration kingdoms in the eastern and western parts of the country.

Creation Of Inferiority Complex

Strictly speaking there are no Cabots and Lowells whose caste escutcheon is blameless but during the last

two centuries or so there has been a recrudescence of an aggressive Brahmanism, and a self-conscious effort on their part to build up an aristocracy of Caste. Their efforts have produced the best results during the period of Pax Britannica. In fact they were encouraged in their objective by their late rulers who like social snobbery both for itself and as a useful instrument of social dissension.

The Vysyas, that is to say, the merchants, traders, shop-keepers, are simply an offshoot of the other two castes—partly as a result of "miscegenation" (if it can be called that) between them and the more socially acceptable indigenous people, and partly as a result of individual predilection.

The Soodras, hewers of wood, and drawers of water, in the eyes of the first two castes, were and are still, the backbone of the country. Besides those from among the other three castes who were unfit for the respective professions they included all those indigenous people who had not betaken themselves to forest and mountain and who made their living by hunting and tilling—jobs so different from swinging incense burners and chanting hymns before idols. Exposure to the elements, in tropical climate, had made them dark-skinned. But they were hardly and the work suited them. They lacked the defiance and courage of the Kshatriyas, and the cunning and opportunism of the Brahmins and Vyshyas. What more natural then for the other three castes (with the Brahmins playing the lead as villain) than to exploit the Soodras, and make them produce food to feed the rest, besides doing all the other hard and dirty work including scavenging.

While the Romans, Greeks, Egyptians, Babylonians made slaves of their prisoners of war, or brought them at slave markets, and forced them to toil for the benefit of the ruling class, here in India the "High-caste" Hindus made the very owners of the soil work for them, and they wielded weapons more subtle than the rack and whip. These so-called betters gave the Soodras an inferiority complex and called them names, thus anticipating the Nazi technique by centuries. And the propaganda, devised and propagated by the Brahmins, aided and abetted by the Kshatriyas and Vyshyas, was so effective that the poor fellows to this day believe that they are not even clean enough to touch the feet of the high-caste folk, and that they are tolerated only because they clean out latrines, remove the carcasses of dead animals and cobble shoes and sandals for use of their betters.

No Social Consciousness

It must be remembered that in the structure of Hindu Society (or for that matter any Oriental Society, including Muslim) there has never been any encouragement for the development of the social consciousness. Such good and charitable qualities as have been evoked in individuals have been solely through Religion, which in our general interpretation means self-salvation. So, owing to the fear of After-Death punishment a certain amount of virtues came to be cultivated, and became in due course customs, as distinct from individual ethics and morals.

And this is about all that Mahatma Gandhi himself is doing to-day. He asks people to be good, to give of their "surplus" to the poor, to free themselves from Caste, to let Soodras worship in the same temples as they, to let them draw water from the same wells as they—but he does all this by pleading for the oppressed and appealing to the charitableness and magnanimity of the oppressors. It is not a human right that he seeks to establish but to bring about concord by touching the heart-strings—and they are pretty tough heart-strings!

Among other things Mahatma Gandhi has tried to disguise the smell, as it were, by calling the Soodras and other outcasts, "Harijan" which means God's People. He evidently believes that just as Hitler created a "Herrenvolk" he might bring about artificially a class who by the fact of their bearing a high-sounding designation might get invited into the drawing rooms of the high caste folk.

Many Soodras have taken this well-intentioned but rather high-handed gesture of his as a gratuitous insult to them, and I share their view. A reformer's business in modern India is not to perpetuate the old evils under new labels but to remove them altogether. The only possible designation for any individual or group emancipating himself or themselves, from Caste is to refer to himself, or themselves, as Indian.

The only man throughout the his-

tory of India who tried to establish "social equality" without any namby-pambyness was the Buddha. But, even, he, dealing as he did with people to whom the only appeal could be religious, had to do it by way of ethics and by convincing them of the strict law of retribution—that "the slayer is slain," as Emerson puts it, that the oppressor will in his turn be oppressed.

So it is correct to say (and I challenge contradiction from any of the "big noises" who try to paint such a flawless picture of Indian culture, flawless but for the intrusion of British dominion) that there has never been what is known as a social consciousness or a social sense in India throughout its history.

Wanted "Fair" Brides!

The only outstanding Indian to-day who has an "Occidental" mentality (with due and proper respect for the integrity of the social fabric of the nation) is JAWAHARLAL NEHRU. He would, one feels, like to do away with the whole wretched business of ignorance, superstition and exploitation of one class by another, in one sweeping movement. But on these essential issues I doubt he will carry the country with him. There is a great dearth of honest thinking among Indians. They will pass resolutions heartily; they will shout and wave flags at meetings; but in their private lives they conform meekly to established tradition.

For example, the newspapers these days run an increasing number of blatant matrimonial advertisements, and where Brides are wanted the stipulation invariably is "fair complexion" (meaning not dark-skinned), and where Brides are offered they are invariably described as "fair". Incidentally there was a pathetic (and a snobbish) advertisement sometime back in which a Harijan member of the Legislative Assembly, Madras, advertised for a high-caste bride and added "even a widow would do." Widow usually means a "virgin widow" another peculiar Indian institution.

I have often argued with Indians who complained of colour discrimination against them in England that were they to find English students coming to India in large numbers, and wanting to board with Indian families and make love to Indian girls, the discrimination on our part might be just as bad, if not more acute. And though they pay lip service to the Negro cause I wonder which Indian parent would listen to a proposal from an educated Negro for the hand of his daughter without going purple in the face.

The Colour Complex

I try to tell some of my arm-chair Indian reformers that even if the white races cannot be expected to be happy about it there are occasional marriages between Negroes and Whites, and that when intermarriages do happen in other European countries like England they are tolerated. But I should like to see the first marriage between a Negro (let us say an educated good-looking Negro of the Paul Robeson type) and a high caste Indian girl. Perhaps that is making the condition too exacting. Let me see one of these Indian students going for studies abroad pick for a wife a Negro girl I do not want to be told that in the West Indies or Mauritius or in Fiji Indian settlers and natives have married. I am asking for proof of the courage of convictions from those who complain against the colour bar.

When I was in America, during 1928-1931, I met many Indians who prided themselves on not having been mistaken for Negroes because they wore turbans. Their attitude towards Negroes has changed much since. For here is a writer in an Indian magazine giving advice to Indian students intending to visit the States.

"As a rule Indian Women" (studying in America) "keep to their national dress which is greatly admired abroad and which, incidentally prevents them being mistaken for coloured girls."

Oh, ye Gods! So we have already appropriated even that nauseating word "coloured" which the whites apply indiscriminately to all of us—Indians as well as Negroes. (No greater violence was done to the English language than when somebody used this absurd word first to describe non-Europeans). And such snobbishness at a time when the Indian community in South Africa was protesting against the "Ghetto Bill."

No rational person living in the twentieth century can justify under any circumstances racial discrimination. At the same time Indians would get a fairer deal everywhere could they but get rid of their own colour-complex which Caste is.

No Moral Coercion

I have in my own modest way done

By J. Vijayatunga

Probably no other question has been more often discussed than the question of caste. Whatever may have been its justification in ancient times, today it is a complete anachronism. Our political freedom will have no meaning without social equality. Caste exclusiveness is something akin to the colour complex and the author of this article has some caustic remarks to offer against both.

A certain amount of helpful propaganda for the Indian national cause both during my three years' stay in the United States (through broadcasts, lectures and writing) as well as during my nine years' stay in England. Nor did I take Reuters into confidence every time I did something. For it is yet the conviction of some of us that when they are masters of their own country Indians would sweep away all the accumulated rubbish of Caste and Superstition and other national incongruities and that they will present to the world the spectacle of a united nation, normal, rational, progressive and peace-loving. Even apart from such considerations imperialism is incompatible with modern notions of freedom and progress, and that is why some like myself wished India to be independent without the least delay.

But that must not make us gloss over the many defects of Indian national life, and Caste is perhaps the worst. Though it is a thankless task I would feel I have achieved something if I could shame at least a few hundreds of Indians into acknowledging their head-in-the-sand ostrichism in this connection.

How can Caste be got rid of? Mahatma Gandhi has done much, a great deal, to make people conscience-stricken about their many sins on this matter. So long as he is alive he can threaten to commit suicide on the steps of a temple if its doors were not thrown open to Soodras or on the steps of a millionaire's house if the gentleman does not give his all—that he does not need—to the poor.

But social revolutions cannot be brought about in that manner. Else St. Francis of Assisi would have changed the course of events in Europe. Moreover this form of moral coercion is an unpleasant one even when undertaken by a Gandhi. It must be discouraged. And the issues at stake become clouded when people resort to it. It is the right of Soodras (retaining the term for the sake of continuing my argument) to be the social equals of all Indians, and it is their right to walk into any public place, whether temple, hotel or anything else.

Those who oppose such an elementary human right should not be appealed to, to relent, because of a personal appeal from a Mahatma Gandhi. The most effective reform is for the submerged nine-tenths to be encouraged to emerge to freedom and to a sense of social equality—and this could be effected only through education, and in this I include the ability to read and write English.

Knowledge Of English

As a nationalistic reaction there is now afoot a movement for teaching through the mother-tongue. This is as it should be from whatever considerations, and from my own experience I could say that subjects like arithmetic and geography are learnt more easily through the mother-tongue.

But the spread of English must be pushed on with equal vigour. By its means shackles have been broken loose among many a people in many a country. The ratio of denationalisation that follows in the wake of an English education is infinitesimal compared to the revival of nationalism it engenders. Gandhi derived his inspiration and acquired his technique of Passive Resistance through his contact with the West. Jawaharlal became so radical-minded not only because he is his father's son, but because he was fortunate enough to get a very exclusive English education. Many of us who have begun to think democratically do so because we learnt English.

And if Caste is to be overthrown, and Human Equality and Liberty to be established in its place it can be done only by the peasants, the workers, the coolies, the scavengers, the cobblers and the aboriginal tribes educating themselves on modern lines. Their shackles would not fall off immediately they learn English, but it would mean the first step to freedom, when they can elect their own representatives to trade union leadership, to legislative functions, and to speak on their behalf in all matters generally, thus dispensing with patronage however altruistic it may be.

(COPYRIGHT)

British ballet came to swift maturity against the backcloth of war. A few years ago the British public was apathetic about ballet, and even avowed balletomanes patronised only the Russian product. Suddenly, almost overnight, the scene changed, and ballet surged into popularity, almost on a wave of nationalism. For so completely has the wheel turned that foreign companies are now looked on almost with suspicion, and the danger has arisen that native performers may become self-satisfied.

Inspiration behind this amazing development in public taste is Irish-born Ninette de Valois, one-time member of the Diaghileff Ballet, who set out to popularise the art in Britain from her position as Director of the Sadler's Wells Ballet. Today she is acknowledged as one of the most striking personalities in the theatre. And in a little parish hall in the London suburb of Hampstead is the crystallisation of her ambitions and the practical expression that ballet has at last become an institution in Britain.

For here, to the accompaniment of a tinkling piano, slim, black-tighted figures flit over the polished floor. Others move rhythmically "at the barre." In a graceful 'arabesque' a pink silk shoe catches the glint of sunlight. Then, to the sharp command of a Russian voice, the Sadler's Wells Ballet School comes to a silent halt.

Cruelly Alert

George Goncharov, late of the Leningrad State School of Ballet, is almost cruelly alert in the eyes of perspiring students. He picks out flaws with hawk-like efficiency. He rasps out orders with the acerbity of a

By DOUGLAS LIVERSIDGE

Next autumn the Sadler's Wells Foundation and the State-subsidised Arts Council will open a school in London catering for both academic learning and ballet, in the tradition of the great Continental State Theatres. The first of its kind in Britain, the school—the nursery for Covent Garden Opera House and for Sadler's Wells—already functions in temporary premises, where students from all over the world study British ballet technique.

sergeant-major. For, in these days, Sadler's Wells students have every reason to strive for consummate artistry. In recent years the school has become the nursery of British ballet; more than 85 per cent. of the

ARMS IN, LEGS OUT. Grace is impossible without suppleness of limb. But exercises at the barre yield toughness of muscle and alertness of mind. A physio-therapist, experienced in dance technique, can record any physical weakness.



AT THE BARRE. Many of the exercises are performed at the barre, enabling the students to attain balance and ease. Much must be learnt before pupils graduate to the roles of the classical ballets and modern works.

corps de ballet of both the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and Sadler's Wells Theatre are school graduates.

Next September, to add to its merited world prestige, the nursery will be brought into line with the ballet centres of the great Continental State Theatres, when it transfers to new, more appropriate premises. It will be a milestone in the history of British ballet. Financed by the Sadler's Wells Foundation and the Government-subsidised Arts Council, this venture will approximate to the Russian Im-

perial School—the cradle of ballet. And in New York, at the lofty Metropolitan Opera House (where there is no such school), eyes will be keenly watching the British experiment.

Preference is given to British Empire applicants—mostly ex-Service personnel who, granted bursaries by their respective governments, will return to foster the art in their own particular countries. "We do not encourage the effeminate male," warns Mr. Haskell. "We are on the lookout for the real athlete." And so that the school can coach the most promising material, some of the students—especially those from working-

scores—intelligence and physical aptitude: a good instep, straight knees and spine, head well set on shoulders (and not too big a head), and excellent stance and carriage. "The earliest age at which we take pupils is eight," Mr. Haskell reveals. "It is always a gamble. Dancers should al-

Highway To Ballet Stardom

perial School—the cradle of ballet. And in New York, at the lofty Metropolitan Opera House (where there is no such school), eyes will be keenly watching the British experiment.

From All Over The World

In his tiny office high up in the Sadler's Wells Theatre, Mr. Arnold Haskell, the school's Director, wrestles with a problem. Puffing at a long cigar, this dapper sensitive little man quietly asks: "What are we to do? People want to come to us from all over the world. But we do not propose to board students at first—not until the housing problem has eased."

Already studying at the school's provisional quarters (once the studio of Lydia Sokolova) are pupils from

class families—receive Sadler's Wells scholarships or grants from local education committees.

What is the ballet dancer's highway to Covent Garden? Foreign students invariably have previous ballet experience. But British applicants must first attend an interview with Mr. Haskell and Miss Ailne Phillips, the school's blonde ballet principal and a former soloist in the Sadler's Wells Company.

Raw Material Preferred

"We prefer raw material," Mr. Haskell explains. "People who have never had a lesson in their lives," adds Miss Phillips. "We don't like to mix dancing techniques." Selection is made on two primary

ways be slim and, when mature, the ideal height is around five feet two inches. Unfortunately we can never tell how young ones will develop. We gauge chiefly by the size of the hands and feet.

Next comes the medical examination. An expert physio-therapist, an authority herself on dance technique, notes any physical weaknesses so that they may be countered when training begins.

It requires both good fortune and years of constant effort to produce a Fonteyn or a Helpmann. "Assuming that a student starts training at ten," Mr. Haskell points out, "by 16 she might be worth watching. By 25 she should be in her prime. And normally by 35 the curtain has fallen on her dancing career. Of course, phenomenal people like Pavlova seem to go on for ever. In Russia the ballerina's retiring age was 32."

In the early days the dancer must learn to make-up quickly, listen intently to the orchestra and, generally get the atmosphere of the theatre. Fame is rarely made overnight. It is still a rugged climb to stardom.

Men More Quickly Become Conceited

Meanwhile, should her standard of artistry warrant it, she rehearses a number of solo roles and prays for the day when she will cease to be a stand-by. There is more scope for men because, owing to the shortage, there is a greater demand for them. "And for that reason," says Mr. Haskell, "they become conceited more quickly."

Just as the Sadler's Wells Company arranges tours abroad, a scheme may be worked out eventually for an interchange of pupils with counterparts in the Continental ballet schools.

But first the school must begin to flourish. At Hampstead, academic training is restricted to a few subjects such as French and Latin in the mornings. But in the new school pupils will be coached up to school-leaving certificate standard, and will then be allowed to specialise in educational subjects plus ballet, or take ballet alone.



Iron Age Antiquities Unearthed

War is liable to inflict brutal damage upon the remains of the past in all countries, but it may also lead to new discoveries. In Britain, intensity of military preparation was out of proportion to the small area of the country. Thus the construction of air fields, and the appropriation of open land for bombing grounds and artillery ranges were certain to cause the frequent destruction of antiquities.

Fortunately, however, collaboration was achieved between the various Service Ministries and the Department for Ancient Monuments of the Ministry of Works. This made possible the survey and excavation of almost all such threatened sites before they were destroyed. The Ancient Monuments of the Ministry of Works. This made possible the survey and excavation of almost all such threatened sites before they were destroyed. The Ancient Monuments Department arranged for the excavation of 55 distinct sites of this kind, many of them containing a considerable number of individual monuments.

COMMUNAL TOMBS

To begin with the earlier periods, an excavation in the Cotswolds gave most useful new evidence for the architectural development of the great communal tombs of the Neolithic or New Stone Age. These were the so-called chambered long barrows. In these, burial chambers built from huge slabs of stone are buried in pear-shaped mounds of earth or stones sometimes as much as 300 feet long.

For a long time architectural phases had been recognised in these tombs. In the earlier one, an imposing chamber is approached along a passage from a portal at one end of the mound. Evidently this was designed for ceremonial purposes. A later phase showed this ritual portal still built, but a sham. The real entries to the burial chambers, now much smaller but several in number, were in the long sides of the mound. The newest discovery is of a hitherto unknown plan. In this the single large chamber is still approached through the ritual portal, but it also has openings on to the sides. Thus it provides an interesting form intermediate between the early and the late type.

Over a hundred of the circular mounds or round barrows most characteristic of Bronze Age burial in Britain were excavated, with some good results. A few produced important grave goods, the most spectacular being a fine pair of gold earrings. Perhaps of greater scientific significance were the structural remains which exceptionally skilful digging revealed in some of these round barrows. Examples, as far apart as Hampshire and South Wales, were proved to have been raised over wooden constructions certainly representing some kind of ritual dwelling for the dead. These barrows were all of them much ruined and the results are proof of what can be achieved, even at the most unpromising sites by a fine technique of digging.

ing sites by a fine technique of digging.

IRON AGE TEMPLE

Perhaps the most important of all these official excavations was that of an Iron Age temple at Heathrow, near Hounslow in Middlesex. This site was already known, but merely as a roughly rectangular banked enclosure of little apparent distinction. However, the whole area was stripped of topsoil. It was then found that one end had contained a group of round huts encircled by ditches. At the other had stood a rectangular wooden building enclosed by a colonnade measuring 30 by 15 feet.

This plan seemed to leave no doubt that the building was a temple built very much on the Greek model. Such an architectural form hitherto had been quite unsuspected in Britain at the date between 500 and 250 B.C. to which the pottery finds assigned it.

Finally among these "rescue" excavations a Roman site deserves mention that of a villa at Welwyn Hertfordshire. The Roman building was interesting. It consisted of a modest house of the 1st century A.D. enlarged in the middle of the second, then sacked and abandoned at the time of the great barbarian raids of 367-8

usually the work has been a matter of excavation in the basements and beneath the floors of destroyed houses. This is being undertaken in London itself, and is soon to be developed on a much larger scale.

At Canterbury, a town associated with so many great events in English history, most valuable discoveries already have been made. Digging in the heart of the modern town has shown what might indeed have been expected on a site within the earliest area of Roman conquest. Less expected was the evidence—pottery, coins and the foundations of a wooden building—that already before the conquest Canterbury had been settled by the native Celtic population. This means that it is one of the very few cities able to claim unbroken occupation since the Iron Age.

A RARE ANTIQUITY

The most dramatic and the most historically important of all these wartime discoveries was made entirely by chance. A mechanical digger had been used for levelling an airfield at Llyn Cerrig lake, in the island of Anglesey on the North Welsh coast. The foreman's attention was attracted by some curious old chains that the man

By JACQUETTA HAWKES

A.D. of far greater importance was the discovery that the villa had stood on the site of older buildings. These were substantial huts inhabited for at least two generations before the Roman conquest.

Evidence for the transition from the Celtic Britain of the prehistoric Iron Age to the Roman Britain, province of a historic empire, is always eagerly sought by historians. Here at Welwyn was a discovery to show how little disturbance the conquest had brought at least to one Celtic land-owning family. Living on the same plot of ground no doubt cultivating much the same land, they had merely pulled down the primitive huts which had satisfied them before, in order to build again in the more civilized and substantial manner introduced by their Roman rulers.

LONDON'S ROMAN CITY WALL. Investigations of a different kind were made possible as a direct result of enemy action. All these activities are concerned with Roman antiquities.

The sites of most of Roman British provincial towns have been continuously occupied from Saxon or mediaeval times. High explosive bombs frequently removed the accumulated building of centuries and made it possible to reach the underlying Roman foundations. In the case of London, which was for long also the capital of the Roman province, a bomb actually stripped away more recent and flimsy buildings, exposing a stretch of the Roman city wall standing above ground. More us-

were using to drag lorries out of the mud. The matter was reported to the National Museum of Wales at Cardiff. There the chains were identified as a known, but very rare, type of Iron Age antiquity: slave chains, used to fasten gangs of victims by the neck.

Investigation of the Anglesey site was, of course immediately undertaken and a great mass of other Iron Age objects were pulled out of the peat. These included fragments, mainly

Air-raids in World War II, as well as the building of airfields, have brought to light in Britain scores of age-old relics.

the iron tyres, of a large number of chariots, as well as horse bits and other harness fittings. There were many spears, swords, and shields part of a ceremonial wand of office, a bronze trumpet and a crescentic bronze plaque beautifully ornamented in the "La Tene" style of Celtic art. Although these objects vary widely in age, none show any Roman influence and they are judged to have been made between 150 B.C. and 50 A.D. Their styles show them to have been manufactured in many different parts of Britain. A few pieces even come from Ireland. Such a rich and eclectic collection seems out of place in a remote island.

NO LICENCE NEEDED



At homes or picnics or in travel, this sturdy pistol with automatic six-chamber revolving disc would prove a real body-guard, against the attacks of decoits and wild animals. Its terrible explosive sound and dazzling sparks send tremor into the spine of the boldest.

Price No. 222 Rs. 6/8/-; No. 333 Rs. 7/8/-; No. 444 Rs. 8/8/- with shots.

Extra 4 dozen shots Rs. 4/8/-, leather belt Rs. 5/- each. Lubricating Oil Rs. 1/- per phial.

Wilson Trading Corporation, P. B. No. 247, CANNPORE.

MOST USEFUL BOOKS:-

THE COW IN INDIA

By Satish Chandra Das Gupta. Foreword written by Gandhiji.

THE ROMANCE OF BEE-KEEPING

By Kshitish Chandra Das Gupta. Price Rs. 7/-, Postage 1/- extra.

HOME & VILLAGE DOCTOR

Second Edition Price Rs. 10/-, Postage Rs. 1/8/- extra. By Satish Chandra Das Gupta.

KHADI PRATISTHAN, 15, COLLEGE SQ. CAL.

Uncle Sam's Political Temperature

(Continued from Page 23)

cans on some outstanding political questions. Fifty-four per cent. would vote against a Bill prohibiting strikes if they "were members of Congress". (However, the Taft-Hartley Bill, which comes close to doing just that, was passed over the President's veto by a more than two-thirds majority in both Houses.) Only 19 per cent. would greatly reduce income tax. (Yet the Republicans' Bill for a drastic tax reduction in effect mainly on high incomes, has almost become law since more than two-thirds of all Congressmen and nearly two-thirds of all Senators voted to override the President's veto of that anti-social Bill.) Only 17 per cent. were in favour of reducing military expenditure for the sake of balancing the budget; but 31 per cent. would send less food to needy countries in order to achieve that objective. The advocates of higher American customs tariffs recently were 19 per cent. of those polled, while 24 per cent. had no opinion and 57 per cent. were in favour of lower tariffs. (Yet the Congress recently showed heavy high tariff majorities on the issue of wool.) Only 10 per cent. favoured separate alliances with friendly nations and renunciation of all attempts to build up any kind of international organisation; but a clear 55 per cent. majority gave the opinion that America "should continue to count on the United Nations and do all it can to make it work";

and fully 17 per cent. demanded that plans should be started for genuine world government.

Popular Evaluation

Finally, an interesting change has occurred in the popular evaluation of the respective leadership groups that play a role in America's democratic society. In 1942, during the early years of the war and at the height of the Roosevelt administration, Government leaders got the largest vote—27.7 per cent. of those questioned—as "the group doing the most good to the country"; but they received only 15.4 per cent. in June, 1947. Business leaders remain second, with 18.8 per cent. in 1947 against 18.7 per cent. in 1942. Religious leaders, who polled 17.5 per cent. in 1942, have moved to 32.6 per cent. and first place. Labour leaders, although still a poor fourth, rose from 6.2 per cent. to 10.6 per cent.

But which is the group that ranks last, with a mere 6.7 per cent. recognising its services as the most useful to American democracy? It is that of the men and women the American people themselves have elected—as freely as the powerful Democratic and Republican party machines and the relatively low political interest of average Americans permit them to do—their own representatives, the members of the United States Congress.

Specify **SIGCOL GLASS** for Laboratory works

USED ALL OVER THE EAST

GIVES IDEAL RESULTS IN ALL CLIMATES

THE SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO., LTD.

6, Church Lane CALCUTTA

World Approaching A Turning Point

Economically Sick Areas Are A Menace To Prosperity

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND DIRECTORS' WARNING

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13. (A.P.I.): "Economically sick areas are a menace to stability and prosperity everywhere. The world is approaching a turning point at which the alternatives are clear. Either we seek, through a concerted effort, the goals of expanded production and higher standards of living or we resign ourselves to economic conflict and impoverishment."

This observation is made in the annual report of the Executive Directors of the International Monetary Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, a summary of which is released for publication.

The report emphasizes that the maintenance of a flow of imports to complete reconstruction after the shattering effects of the war can only be assured by countries with the capacity to produce and export the needed goods. Many of these goods are still in short supply, and it would be unfortunate if the financial aid that may still be given were to be immobilised for the lack of goods.

"If reconstruction is not completed," it is pointed out, "the constructive efforts already made for international co-operation to attain greater production and higher standards of living will be jeopardized. Production is the final solution to the problem. Increased production by the countries of Europe and the Far East must provide most of the goods needed to complete their reconstruction. Increased production can minimise and ultimately eliminate their need for extraordinary help in continuing essential imports. Increased production can in time provide the exports to enable these countries to balance their international payment at a high level of trade."

EXPANDING ACTIVITY

The report describes the international monetary fund as one expression of the concept of a world economic system based upon the principle of expanding activity and mutual helpfulness. It is intended as part of the permanent machinery for international monetary relations, rather than as an emergency device to meet the special needs of the post-war years.

In the year under review five additional countries were admitted to membership of the fund, making a

total of 44 and two further applications for membership were received. Representatives of the fund visited nearly all the member countries.

On December 19, 1946, it was announced that the Fund would be ready to begin exchange transactions on March 1, 1947. By the latter date subscriptions had been received from members eligible to use the fund's resources, and all other requirements for the beginning of exchange transactions had been fulfilled. Gold depositories had previously been established in New York, London, Shanghai, Paris and Bombay, and in almost all member countries a currency depository had been designated for deposit of the member's currency owned by the fund.

The report states that although the total volume of world exports in 1946 was only about 15 per cent below the 1938 level, the pattern of world trade was radically changed.

In India and the countries of the Middle East, it is pointed out, the war resulted in a shift in productive resources to providing war needs. "Not all these countries have been able to restore their export trade, partly because of the large domestic demand for their output."

In India and Egypt exports in 1946 were about 45 and 25 per cent below their pre-war volume, and in the Middle East countries as a group there was also some decline in exports. In India imports were considerably below the pre-war level and in Egypt somewhat less than before the war.

NEXT MOVE MUST COME FROM VIET NAM

Bollaert Clarifies French Position In Respect Of Offer Of Autonomy

HANOI, Sept. 13. (Reuter): The next move in Indo-China after the French offer of autonomy within the French Union is up to Viet Nam. High Commissioner Emile Bollaert told the French news agency in an interview last night.

"France is ready to renounce all military action if her appeal has been heard," he said.

Asked about reports that former Annamite Emperor Bao Dai, now in Hongkong, would return to Indo-China to lead a Viet Nam Government, M. Bollaert declared: "I intend to remain extremely reserved and do not want at any rate to influence Annamite policy."

"If Bao Dai finally decides to return to Indo-China, that is his right. We are ready to accept the decision which pleases the Viet Nam people. France will only protect these people against any possible form of dictatorship."

At a press conference, M. Bollaert said that he had not officially heard from Bao Dai of his reported readiness to negotiate on the basis of the plan announced two days ago. (M. Bollaert's plan for Indo-China proposes to place local administrations in the hands of qualified Governments within the French Union, which would pursue a single foreign policy.)

No time or place for the negotiations had yet been fixed, he said.

Replying to a question whether Ho Chi Minh would be acceptable for the negotiations, M. Bollaert said: "I cannot say anything for the present." But he added: "We do not want to exclude anyone but the people who were responsible for the events

of last December" (when the nationalists engineered a revolt against the French). Hongkong reports last night said Viet Nam delegates there had asked ex-Emperor Bao Dai to return and head a coalition Government although they were not satisfied with M. Bollaert's proposals for a settlement. The delegates said they had asked Bao Dai to take over power and "find a solution on the basis of unity and independence of Viet Nam within the French Union on terms to be determined."

VIET NAM DISSATISFIED WITH FRENCH PROPOSALS

HONGKONG, Sept. 12. (Reuter): General dissatisfaction with the French proposals for an Indo-China settlement as outlined in High Commissioner Bollaert's broadcast of September 10 was expressed by Vietnamese delegates who are now negotiating here with the exiled emperor, Bao Dai.

A spokesman for the Emperor in a statement to the press stated that the delegation have cabled to M. Bollaert declaring that although the outline does not give satisfaction, "we have asked Bao Dai to take over power and find a solution to the problems on the basis of the unity and independence of Viet Nam within the French Union on terms to be determined."

The spokesman, who attacked Viet Nam Communists for their denunciation of Bao Dai and Indo-Chinese leaders cooperating with him as "quillings", added that no Government had yet been formed and no decision taken on whether Indo-China would become a monarchy or a republic.

DISCOVERY OF NEW INSECTICIDES BENEFITS HUMANITY

For years people have relied on insecticides to destroy insects and protect their homes from the danger of typhoid, dysentery, malaria and other insect-borne diseases. Insects such as the fly, mosquito, flea and louse have inflicted an appalling death toll on the human race.

The recent development of a new insecticide—DDT—marks a great change from the earlier method of killing insects through the constant use of sprays and powders. Indeed, insect eradication formerly depended on the frequent use of these insecticides.

Unlike the old insect sprays and powders, DDT is deadly to most insects and its killing power persists for weeks and even months. One of the most efficient ways to apply DDT is to spray a 5% DDT oil solution on walls, screens, ceilings, doors and other surfaces. After this spraying, the oil soon evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film, they become gradually paralyzed and eventually die. DDT, while long-lasting in effect, is slow in its action and has no quick knock-down qualities.

Pyrethrum is much faster-acting than DDT, and has quick knock-down power. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in large quantities in Kenya, British East Africa. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, new sprays have been developed far superior to the old type pyrethrum sprays. Insects passing through the new pyrethrum spray fall instantly to the ground and quickly die. A modern pyrethrum spray can clear the room of annoying insects very rapidly. It should be remembered, however, that pyrethrum insecticides have no residual value.

When used in combination, a 5% DDT spray with its long-lasting effect and a pyrethrum spray with its quick-killing action provide the home with complete protection from insects.

Here is Double Protection Against Dangerous Insects



To be sure you get **FLIT SURFACE SPRAY**, ask for the green tin with the marching soldiers. When you buy **FLIT**, look for the soldier on the yellow tin.

For long-lasting protection, use **FLIT Surface Spray**



For quick killing power, rely on **FLIT**

PERSECUTION OF DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS IN KOREA

Russia Expected To Accuse U.S. Policy

MOSCOW, Sept. 13. (Reuter): Soviet Russia, which is expected to resist in the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly any agreement on a substantial limitation of the use of veto as suggested by the United States Representative Mr. Herschel Johnson, may make accusations against United States policy in Indonesia and Korea among other "trouble areas."

In the case of Korea, Russia is believed to have a long list of documented complaints alleging persecution of democratic elements, on the lines of the recent note from M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister to Mr. George Marshall, the United States Secretary of State.

Russia is certain to back strongly the Indian complaint against South Africa on alleged discrimination against Indians.

Well-informed observers here believe that the Soviet Delegation has been given instruction to resist any attempts to abolish the veto provisionally through revision of the U.N.O. Charter—as Argentina wishes.

PLANE CATCHES FIRE, 2 BURN, ALIVE IN MULTAN

MULTAN, Sept. 13. (A.P.I.): Two persons were burnt to death and three, who tumbled out fell unconscious on the ground when a aeroplane caught fire suddenly and fell in a courtyard of a house near Multan Cantonment aerodrome recently it was learnt.

The plane had come here from Delhi to fetch a Delhi banks treasury.

Daylight Robbery In Rangoon

**Gangsters Decamp With
Rs. 200,000 Destined For
Mercantile Bank Of India**

RANGOON, Sept. 12. (Reuters). Three armed gangsters today got away with Rs. 200,000 in a daring daylight robbery in the heart of Rangoon.

The money was destined for the Mercantile Bank of India, and was being taken by car to the treasury.

The gangsters, after holding up the car, pushed the driver out and drove away. A bank employee, who was in the car, was dumped on the outskirts of Rangoon.

No arrests have so far been reported.

NEW NATURAL GAS AREA IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW: Areas rich with natural gas have been found in the Ulsan mountain area near Lake Loton, the largest salt lake in the Soviet Union, in the Stalingrad area.

An expedition of the U.S.S.R. Academy of sciences, headed by Professor Loposhkov is now working on Lake Elton with the object of studying the crystallisation of the Elton salt and the possibility of using it as a raw material.

First results are "very positive." Izvestia, the Soviet newspaper reports adding: "the salts of the lake can be used for production of fibrillite as materials for walls and xylelite, a wonderful facing and finishing off material which the Stalingrad builders need badly."



Active youngsters are bound to be exposed to the danger of colds.

At such times, nothing is better than a few drops of Mistol in each nostril.

Mistol relieves the inflammation of delicate mucous membranes and quickly clears up the congestion, making breathing easy.

So to avoid dangerous colds, it is wise to keep Mistol always at hand



Mysore Resorts To Different Forms Of Satyagraha

Students Demonstrate Against Police In Hyderabad

BANGALORE Sept. 12. (A.P.I.): Reports of Congress activities in various parts of the Mysore State reaching here indicate that different forms of satyagraha are being resorted to. Satyagraha jathas are being arranged. Government offices are picketed, royalty trees are destroyed and processions and meetings are held in defiance of the prohibitory orders in force throughout the State.

RAILWAY STRIKE. The situation in Davengere and Chitaldrug in the northern extremity of the State is said to be confused and military reinforcements have been rushed there from Bangalore. The breakdown of the railway transport caused by the strike has added to the problem. Communications have become difficult. It is stated that the main means of communications with this area is through wireless installed in mobile vans.

A report reaching here says that the police opened fire this afternoon in Siddhighatta, 40 miles from Bangalore when a crowd forced its entry into a taluk office to hoist the Indian Union flag. Details of the incident are not available. Strong reinforcements have left for the place from Bangalore.

In Mysore city, where the palace satyagraha is scheduled for September 14th, strict restrictions are being maintained on entry of outsiders and every precaution is being taken by the police authorities.

MILITARY GUARDS. Meanwhile, following the reports of activities by satyagraha camps that have been opened on the State frontiers the Government have established careful military guards to prevent any large-scale ingress of satyagrahis into the State territory.

In Bangalore Cantonment, two satyagraha jathas started this afternoon and the satyagrahis were arrested. Among those arrested were Dinabai Naidu a member of the Cantonment Municipal Commission. In the city two processions were taken out to-day. One composed of girl students was allowed to pass. The other was dispersed by the police. One jatha in Cubbonpet was arrested. The arrested satyagrahis are taken by the police to distant places and were left there to find their own way back. The police authorities deny that the State satyagrahis are left beyond the State boundary.

Twenty-five demonstrators arrested in the City during the satyagraha campaign for defying prohibitory orders were to-day sentenced to rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 15 days or fine.

Mr. Mulka Govinda Reddy, member of the Mysore Representative Assembly, in a statement said that the Maharaja's message fell far short of the people's expectations, and demanded the establishment of a socialist and democratic Government whose constitution should be framed by a constituent assembly.

Mr. Reddy added that the State Congress President should be invited forthwith to form an interim Government and all political prisoners released.

HYDERABAD STUDENTS FLOWN BACK FROM DELHI

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 12. (A. P. I.): Eleven students belonging to Hyderabad State and studying in Delhi, were evacuated and brought to Hyderabad by a special plane to-day. The plane was sent by the Prime Minister, Nawab of Chhattari, in a view of the anxiety expressed by the students' parents and guardians about their safety in Delhi.

ARRESTS IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Sept. 12. (A. P. I.): One hundred and fifty persons have been arrested at Umargi, nine at Udgir, nine at Osmanabad, nine at Barole district and nine at Partur for offering satyagraha, according to a bulletin issued by the Hyderabad State Congress to-day.

Over 1,200 laddi trees were cut down in defiance of excise law at Vapti the bulletin adds.

STUDENTS PROTEST AGAINST DEMONSTRATION

AURANGABAD Sept. 12. (A.P.I.): The District Superintendent of Police, Aurangabad, has promulgated section 23 of the Hyderabad Police Act within the municipal limits for a period of eight days from yesterday prohibiting the assembly of four or more persons, shouting of slogans, taking out processions holding meetings and demonstrations.

The students of Osmania College, Saraswati Bhuvan Lingh School and other local institutions took out processions throughout the streets of the city yesterday evening protesting

against the lathi charge made on the Hyderabad students recently on September 2 despite this ban.

The police were present but did not obstruct the procession.

DECCAN STATES REGIONAL COUNCIL TO MEET ON SEPT. 24

KOLHAPUR Sept. 12. (A.P.I.): The Deccan States Regional Council of the All-India States Peoples' Conference will be meeting at Kolhapur on September 24 to elect the President and Standing Committee members. The meeting will also review the political situation prevailing in the Deccan states and decide on the future course of action.

FOOD SITUATION IN E. BENGAL VERY GRAVE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13. (U.P.I.): The food situation in East Bengal has become very grave. The prices of rice have soared to amazing heights.

According to reports received here rice is selling at places in the Chittagong and Noakhali districts and the sub-division of the Mymensingh district at Rs. 50 per maund.

A telegram received by the Bengal Congress Headquarters from a Congress M.L.A. in Noakhali says that in some places rice is selling at Rs. 50 per maund.

In the interior of the Naraingunge sub-division of the Dacca district rice is selling at Rs. 40 per maund and the Munshiganj sub-division of the same district also records Rs. 40 per maund and so also in certain places in the Kurigram sub-division, Rangpur district.

Reports from several places state that famine conditions are appearing and the people are living on one meal a day.

West Bengal Congress circles report that the supply of rice has waned to a great extent in Howrah and at places stocks are running seriously low. Batches of people including the middle-classes are frequently visiting officials and non-officials in search of food.

At Domjur in the district of Howrah one lorry containing food was intercepted by hungry people and the consignment was carried away. The Superintendent of Police, Howrah, visited several stations in this connection and police pickets were posted at a number of places.

The Jalpaiguri Congress has wired to the Prime Minister of West Bengal and the Provincial Congress Committee for immediate help in the food situation.

500 Tons Madras Potatoes For W. Bengal

MADRAS, Sept. 13. (A. P. I.): The Madras Government have agreed to send 500 tons of potatoes to West Bengal in response to a request from that Government. Of this quantity 100 tons have already been despatched to West Bengal and the balance will be sent shortly.

KOLHAPUR FOOD SITUATION

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 12. (A.P.I.): The Supply Minister, Kolhapur State, in a press conference to-day answering questions stated that he had no statistics about the total acreage of cultivable land actually under cultivation, acreage lying fallow, or acreage under food and commercial crops. He said that information was being gathered.

Referring to the food situation in the State, the Supply Minister said that Government are still considering long-term measures to meet the food situation while some minor irrigation schemes have already been worked out and it was expected that they will bring under cultivation some ten thousand acres before next year.

The stocks of foodgrains will last till October end, he said.

New Radi Tube May Solve Television Problem

NEW YORK—A new radio tube which would make possible the simultaneous operation of 100 colour television stations in a limited area without interference from one another has been developed by Dr. Lester M. Field, Stanford University electrical engineer.

A war-time discovery by R. Kompfer, British scientist at Oxford University, supplied the principle for the tube.

The discovery may make possible the simultaneous relay of 250,000 telephone conversations.

Extra Armed Protection For U.N.O. Delegates

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 12. (U.P.A.): The United Nations, alarmed by three recent demonstrations in the Security Council, to-day hired extra guards and called in New York City policemen to give the General Assembly the strictest protection that the United Nations session has ever received.

In addition, special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Scotland Yard and the Russian Secret Police will be on hand to protect their individual delegates. At least 12 delegations, including those from all five Arab States, are reported to be seeking special body guards.

The Russians, British and Saudi Arabians brought their own.

Berbered Arabian guards wore golden swords for show and 45 caliber pistols for real work.

United Nations' security officer Frank Begley said that the explosive problems before the Assembly—such as the Palestine, Egyptian and Balkan disputes—have offered the greatest danger so far that there will be demonstrations or even possible violence. At the start, said Begley, the atmosphere will be tense. The United Nations guards do not have the authority to arrest. But during Security Council incidents they have shown that they are skilled at hustling a trouble maker out of sight before he can shout a second time.

A United Nations regulation has forbidden any demonstrations on United Nations premises and the guards will turn back at the gates anyone carrying signs or otherwise disclosing that he intends to demonstrate.

The 125 lancy-uniformed United States Marines who helped to guard the Assembly session last year will be gone this time. But they will be more than replaced by the extra guards who have been summoned.

Much of the United Nations uneasiness resulted from the knowledge that members of the violent Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang are in New York. Another group of fighters for Israel's freedom recently invaded the British Consulate. New York, taking over one of the Consulate offices for several hours.

The men from Scotland Yard's famed "Special Branch" will protect the British delegates from any interference at the United Nations and United States detectives will guard the American delegation.

The Russian secret police, always conspicuous in the group of delegates, will hover around the Soviet envoys.

Marriage Engagements "Moral Booby Traps"

CAIRO, (Reuters): Marriage engagements are "moral booby traps" and should be abolished, according to "Ikhwan el Muslimun," organ of the Egyptian Moslem Brotherhood.

The newspaper, which has recently condemned Western dancing and bathing beauty contests wrote:

"Any flighty young man has only to buy a cheap ring to gain access to the most respectable families in the sacred name of a marriage engagement."

"After playing around with the girl writing letters to her, and taking her out, he suddenly breaks off the engagement and starts all over again with another girl. His victim not only finds herself on the shelf, but the object of malicious gossip."

"We do not recognise engagements. If a young man meets a girl he likes, he should sign the marriage contract the very next day."

Dutch Produce Synthetic Vitamin "A"

THE HAGUE, (Reuters): Two research workers in the laboratory of a Brabant chemical works have succeeded in making Vitamin A synthetically—the only vitamin for which this method of production had so far not been found. The research work took four years.

Hitherto, vitamin A, which apart from purely medical applications is used to increase the value of various foodstuffs, has been obtained only from certain fish liver oils.

Swedish Men Grow Taller

STOCKHOLM, (Reuters): Men are getting steadily taller in Sweden. Statistics show that the average height of men in the Army, which was 5ft. 7½ ins. 40 years ago had now reached 5ft. 9ins.

Among this year's army recruits 538 were 6 ft. 3 ins. or taller, compared with 488 last year and about 100 at the beginning of this century. Only 40 of this year's recruits were shorter than 4ft. 10½ ins.

Mahatma Pleads Against Transfer Of Population

"FATAL SNARE LEADING TO GREATER MISERY"

Dominion Govts. Urged To Give Protection To Minorities

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13. (A.P.I.): Addressing the prayer gathering this evening, Mahatma Gandhi remarked that the transfer of population would be a fatal snare and that it would mean nothing but greater misery.

SHAME FOR ALL

He said that it was a shame for both Hindus and Muslims and he claimed himself to be an equal servant of all. He wished India and Pakistan could unitedly make up their minds against the transfer of population.

Mahatma Gandhi was referring to the woes recited to him in the day by Hindu and Muslim sufferers. He said: A solution lies in both living in peace and friendship in their own original homes. It would be madness to make the present estrangement into permanent enmity.

DUTY OF DOMINION GOVTS.

It is the bounden duty of each Dominion to guarantee full protection to its minorities. Let the two thrash the question out among themselves or if need be fight it out and make of themselves the laughing stock of the world."

Mahatma Gandhi referred to the appeal for funds issued by Mr. Jinnah for the Muslim evacuees from the Union and said that he was sorry to say that there was no reference in that appeal to the misdeeds of Muslims in Pakistan. He pleaded for a frank and bold acknowledgement by the respective Governments of the misdeeds of their majorities.

A "SWEEPING CONDEMNATION"
Mahatma Gandhi said it was suggested to him that the Muslims were all fifth columnists in the Indian Union. He declined to believe in that "sweeping condemnation." There were four and half crores of Muslims in the Union. If they were all so bad, Mahatma Gandhi stressed, they would dig the grave of Islam.

He also referred to Mr. Jinnah's injunction that the Muslims of the Union should be loyal to it and added "Let people trust their Government to deal with traitors. They must not take the law into their own hands."

REMINISCENCES OF 1915

At the outset, Mahatma Gandhi referred to the days in 1915 when he lived under the late Principal Rudra's roof. Principal Rudra, he said, was as staunch a Christian as he was a son of India. It was he who brought Mahatma Gandhi in contact with late Hakim Sahib and Dr. Ansari, both of whom looked upon Hindus, Muslims and other Indians with even affection and regard. He knew that thousands of poor Hindus received free treatment from Hakim Sahib. He was, without doubt, the loved 'Sardar' of all Delhi. Were these men to be classed as unworthy, Mahatma Gandhi asked. It was a matter of shame that Dr. Ansari's daughter Zohra and her husband, Dr. Shaikatulla Khan, should have to abandon their home and live in a hotel for fear of Hindus and Sikhs. Mahatma Gandhi said he was free to confess that he would lose all interest in life if Muslims who had produced such men could not live with perfect safety in the Union.

ASAF ALI'S VISIT TO INDIA

Mahatma Gandhi, lastly, stated that he wished to refer to a vague insinuation against Mr. Asaf Ali, India's Ambassador to America. Mr. Asaf Ali had been a Congressman ever since he had known him. He was a friend of the late Hakim Sahib and Dr. Ansari as he is of Maulana Sahib, who was Congress President for many years and had always been known as a staunch nationalist. He knew that Asaf Ali Sahib was not recalled from America, but that he had come to consult the Prime Minister on many important questions. It was a matter of shame that such Muslims should not feel at ease with

every Hindu and Sikh. It was wrong that a single Muslim should feel unsafe in Delhi, his capital.

NEHRU AND KIRPALANI CALL ON MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (A.P.I.): The Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, called on Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon and was with him for a long time.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur met Mahatma Gandhi at night.

No Expansion Of Bombay Ministry

POONA, Sept. 13, (A.P.I.): The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, has today contradicted the report about the expansion of the Bombay Ministry.

"The report", he says, "appearing in the press about the expansion of the Bombay Ministry is entirely baseless."

No More Idle Spectators

Congress Back Benchers Desire To Be Heard In Bombay Assembly

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Sept. 13.
For three hours on Saturday morning 15 members from Congress benches expatiated on merits of the Bill to prevent fragmentation and effect consolidation of agricultural holdings and offered various criticisms. This halting of progress of the Bill at the third reading stage after it has been pending over two sessions and has received strict scrutiny of the Select Committee seems curious, but is easily explainable.

All these days the Muslim League used to be the chief opposition. Naturally now the League party's opposition has lost its fire and in certain cases has almost vanished. At the same time the Congress back benchers who have been virtually silent spectators have desired to be heard. Besides legislative time table based on experience of earlier sessions threatened to be upset at a rapid progress of bills.

Monday and Tuesday will be non-official days and on Wednesday the Supplementary Budget remains will be presented.

BOMBAY QUIET

BOMBAY, Saturday.
"No incident of any kind has been reported on Saturday", says the Director of Publicity, Bombay, in a press note issued to-night.

Latest Commercial News	
NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER)	
NEW YORK, Sept. 13.	
Previous Closing	31.82
Today's Opening	31.51
Difference	-11
Today's Closing	31.72
Difference	+10

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.	
Cotton Sept.	Rs. 424 0
Cotton Jan. Jan.	455 8
Silver Shrovan	166 12
Gold Forward	110 8
Sovereign	74 0

Nehru On "Enormous" Refugee Problem

Governmental Machinery To Deal With Manifold Difficulties

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13, (A.P.I.)

Describing the refugee problem as "terrific" at a press conference in Delhi today, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said: "May be a million have come from West Punjab to East Punjab and a similar number from East Punjab to West Punjab."

TWO MILLION

ON THE MOVE

He added: "Probably half a million are on the move now on either side and probably another half a million are waiting to be moved. That means that at least two million on each side have been moved or are going to be moved. May be more. That is a terrific problem, yet we have given it high priority because if we do not move them, these people suffer. But soon after and even now we have to face all manner of other big problems to settle these people, to prevent disease, famine, etc. It is an enormous problem."

DELHI DISTURBANCES

Pandit Nehru added that official and non-official sources estimated the number of deaths in the Delhi disturbances roughly at 1,000.

The official verified figures of casualties in the disturbances in West and East Punjab were 15,000 killed but Pandit Nehru felt that these figures were very low and might easily be doubled or trebled.

EXCHANGE OF POPULATION

"We were not thinking of exchange of population here but it was forced on us and we had to carry out our duty", the Prime Minister said. "This is being done at a time when India is having a fairly severe food crisis. Like many other countries India has a big economic crisis. So you can realise the extent of the problem facing us. Whatever the extent, we have evolved a machinery to deal with it and I think we shall deal with it more and more satisfactorily as time goes on."

There were many questions of future policies which would arise when these troubles were over. What was to be done with the large number of evacuees in various camps in Delhi, for instance? The best time to decide policy would be when passions had cooled down but generally speaking there should be a policy which involved no compulsion and took into account the people's wishes.

MOUNTBATTEN ATTENDS CONFERENCE

The Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, was present at the conference. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, summed up the refugee problem in Delhi while a military spokesman explained the condition in the disturbed areas.

While India was celebrating independence in Delhi, said Pandit Nehru almost exactly at that time things were blowing up in the Punjab. As soon as he heard about it, two days later, on August 17 he went to the Punjab. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and he had a conference at Ambala and then went on to Lahore. Since then we had been frequently going to the Punjab and the trouble has rather spread. I must confess that we have several times underestimated it. I went there on August 17. It was bad enough but underestimated it. I did not think it would become what it became a week later."

Pandit Nehru referred to the tremendous administrative difficulties of the East Punjab Government following the partition of the Punjab and said that the Central Government promised them all the help that could be given. After the first week or ten days, the Centre came to the conclusion that this kind of thing required a much bigger organisation and more efficient central tackling.

CABINET'S EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

"So we first of all formed an Emergency Committee of the Cabinet and we invited the Governor-General to preside over it. And then we asked a large number of departmental heads and other people to attend," said Pandit Nehru.

GOVT UNDERESTIMATES TROUBLE

Pandit Nehru added: "We were (Continued on Page 16)

JAWAHAR FOR LAHORE

Response To Pakistan Premier's Call

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is leaving for Lahore tomorrow morning at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Pakistan to discuss the problems connected with the movement of refugees. The Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh is accompanying the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and the Defence Minister will return to Delhi tomorrow evening.

Evacuation of nearly five million people—two and half million each way—is envisaged by the authorities dealing with the refugee question. One and a quarter million people had already moved either way. Another half a million was perhaps on the roads now.

A press note says:—

"The communal situation in Delhi has improved still further, although minor incidents are still taking place. A bomb exploded in Phatak Habasthan, resulting in injuries to one person. There were two cases of arson one in Mohalla Kucha Natwan and the other in a house on Bahadurgarh Road in the area of Sadar Bazar Police Station. A few shops were looted in a certain locality."

ATTACK ON KHOR

A mob of 25,000 people launched an attack yesterday on Khor, 30 miles north of Delhi.

Disclosing this at a press conference this evening, a military spokesman said that the mob was armed with all types of weapons. A platoon of troops (Continued on Page 16)

STOP PRESS

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS BETWEEN EAST & WEST PUNJAB

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (A.P.I.): The Cabinet Committee agreed at today's meeting to a reciprocal arrangement between East and West Punjab for the transfer of prisoners, says a press note.

SATYAGRAHA JATHAS ARRESTED AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, Sept. 13, (A.P.I.): The Satyagraha Jathas, which started from Bangalore Cantonment today, were prevented by the police from reaching their destination. Sixteen persons were arrested. The District Magistrate has re-imposed the prohibitory orders for another month in view of the continued disturbed conditions following the Satyagraha movement.

MISS OSBORNE IN U. S. LAWN TENNIS FINAL

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, (Reuter): Miss Margaret Osborne, top seeded United States player, today reached the finals of the women's singles in the United States Lawn Tennis Championships here with a straight sets victory over Miss Doris Hart of Miami whom she beat in the Wimbledon final. Miss Osborne won 7/5 7/5.

SUIT AGAINST VAN MOOK GOVT.

U. S. Shipping Company's Claim
For Alleged Illegal Seizure
Of Cargo

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (Reuter).—A law suit has been instituted by an American shipping company claiming 3,084,241 dollars from the Netherlands East Indies Government in respect of the alleged illegal seizure by the Dutch authorities in Cheribon, Java, last March of the ship "Martin Behrman" and the confiscation of her cargo.

Papers were served in New York on Lieutenant Governor Hubertus Van Mook, head of the Netherlands East Indies Government, M. P. G. Jansen, its Trade Commissioner, and M. G. R. G. Van Swinderen, Netherlands Consul-General, it was stated on behalf of the Isbrandtsen Company, I. N. C., charterers of the vessel.

The "Martin Behrman", whose cargo was mainly rubber, became a test-case against Dutch shipping restrictions on trade with the Indonesian Republic. She had loaded her cargo from estates at Cheribon, in the Republican area, and was intercepted by a vessel posted to prevent "illegal traffic in goods" from property claimed by the Dutch.

Mr. James W. Ryan, counsel for Isbrandtsen, made public protests against the seizure of the cargo and filed complaints in the Dutch court of Batavia.

In April, the vessel left Java for Singapore with empty holds.

"RECREATE CONFIDENCE AMONG MINORITIES"

Sind Association To Lead
Deputation To Govt.

KARACHI, Sept. 13 (A.P.I.): The Executive Committee of the Sind Minorities' Association at its meeting on Friday considered the situation in the Province and decided to lead a Deputation to the Pakistan Government as well as the Sind Government in this connection. Dr. Hemandas Wadhvani, President of the Association presided. The Committee emphatically condemned the disturbance in New Delhi as well as in Karachi and appealed to the Majority Communities in both the Indian Union and in Pakistan to stop lawlessness and protect Minorities in their respective Dominions.

The Committee held that while everything possible should be done for the rehabilitation of refugees arriving in Sind, the refugees themselves should not take law into their own hands.

The Committee urged that the situation called for stronger measures calculated to recreate confidence among the Minority community.

Hidayatullah As Chancellor Of Sind University

KARACHI, Sept. 13 (A.P.I.): By virtue of his Office as the Governor of Sind, Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah has become the Chancellor and Mr. M. A. Khuhro, the Sind Premier has assumed the Office of the Pro-Chancellor of the Sind University.

Sayed Haji Ali Akbar Shah, M.L.A. has been nominated as Fellow of the University in place of Mr. M. A. Khuhro.

Dr. Hemandas Wadhvani, President of the Sind Minorities Association has also been nominated as Fellow of the Sind University in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Gupchand Belaram.

GOVERNOR & PREMIER OF N.W.F.P. TO ATTEND LAHORE CONFERENCE

KARACHI, Sept. 13 (A.P.I.): Sir George Cunningham, Governor of the North West Frontier Province, and Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Premier of the N.W.F.P. have been summoned to Lahore to attend tomorrow's conference of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan. It is reliably understood.

Y.W.C.A. LEADER DEAD

LUCKNOW, Sept. 12 (A.P.I.): Hon'ble Emily Kinnaird, 92 year old leader of the Y.W.C.A. died at her London home on September 8, according to a cable received by the National Headquarters of the Y.W.C.A. Lucknow.

HOUSE-SEARCHES IN AMRAOTI
AMRAOTI, Sept. 12 (A.P.I.): As a precautionary measure, the police made house-to-house searches in the city and district of Amraoti to unearth unlicensed arms. Two persons, one at Ellichpur and the other in Amraoti, found possessing such weapons were arrested.

Division Of India Alters Persian Strategic Position

"M. G." Urges Iran To Invoke U.S. Technical Aid

MANCHESTER, Sept. 12 (Reuter).—The British withdrawal from India "might fundamentally alter Persia's position as a buffer state between the two great Asiatic empires of Russia and Great Britain," the "Manchester Guardian" said in an editorial today. The paper suggested that unless the new Indian dominions pursued the same policy as Britain in the past, the "countervailing pressure to Russian pressure" would have been removed.

In any case, the "Guardian" said, the division of India had "weakened the buttress on one side," but this

might be offset by increasing American interests in the Middle East Oil supplies and by the thorough modernisation of Persia.

The paper added: "One chance now lies before Persia, which was not available in the past. This is to invoke the aid of the technical services of the United Nations Organisation."

The natural conditions of the country would make possible a rapid enrichment through irrigation, the exploitation of minerals and the building of roads and railways," the paper said.

WAR ON COLONIAL POWERS

India Joins Hands With
Russia And China

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 13, (Reuter): A preview of the lines along which colonial powers will be constantly under fire in the United Nations from Eastern and Soviet quarters was given in the Colonial Information Committee which completed its work here.

China, Egypt, India, the Philippines, and the Soviet Union joined forces to keep up a steady sniping on colonial powers Australia, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Britain, the United States and New Zealand.

The attacking group earnestly demanded that colonial powers should submit to the United Nations full information on the political progress of the peoples in non-self-governing territories.

The defenders replied that this was outside the terms of reference of the Committee.

Russia even wanted the United Nations to send investigating bodies to colonies every year to see how the inhabitants were getting on, but this move was heavily defeated.

Critical comment on living conditions in colonies also came from China, Egypt, India and Russia but the administering powers again replied that this was no business of the committee.

While the committee's preliminary work was inconclusive it has been one of the most interesting developments in the United Nations, as for the first time colonial questions became the property of 55 nations. It also provided an opportunity for the Soviet Union to champion non-self governing peoples against the colonial powers.

CENSUS OF WORLD ARMIES

Britain's Call To U.N.O.

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 12, (U.P.A.): Britain called for an immediate United Nations census of the world's armies as a "small and short step" for building East-West confidence and facilitating general disarmament.

Jolting the Disarmament Commission out of its months-old lethargy, Britain's Sir Alexander Cadogan said that each of the 55 nations should be asked to provide data on the manpower of its armed forces. The proposal did not envisage a similar global survey of weapons and fighting ships at this time but, Cadogan said, Britain later would make proposals for world-wide controls of national military budget expenditures and arms production.

United States Ralph Bard said the British suggestions were "extremely interesting" but he joined Australia in a successful move to dodge for a few days any positive action on the plan.

The British proposal was seen as the forerunner of the British Labour Government's serious effort to get the ball running on disarmament.

IRAQ MINISTER TO EGYPT DEAD

CAIRO, Sept. 13 (Reuter): M. T. Askari, Iraqi Minister to Egypt, died here of a heart attack today.

He was appointed to Cairo in January, 1944, having previously served as Minister of the Interior and Minister of Communications.

CUTTACK, Sept. 13. (U. P. I.): One person was killed and four injured when a band of dacoits fired on villagers who intercepted the dacoits, according to a report from Puri.

U.S. Wants Lion's Share Of Jap Reparations

'Pravda' On American Policy
Of Patronising Tokio
Industrialists

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (Reuter): The United States is "inclined to grab the lion's share" of Japanese reparations, "Pravda", the Soviet Communist Party Paper asserted to-day.

The Paper claimed that an article in the Washington Post on August 27 disclosed that British Commonwealth countries wanted 75 per cent of Japanese reparations while the United States and Philippines demanded 50 per cent, China 40 per cent and the Soviet Union 14 per cent.

"A simple comparison of the reparations' claims presented by the Soviet Union on the one side and the United States and the Bloc of British countries on the other, vividly demonstrates their different attitudes towards the problem of Japanese reparations," "Pravda" declared.

"Most peculiar of all is the attitude of the United States. It is common knowledge that the United States is pursuing a policy of patronising the Japanese industrialists and big financiers."

"American Advisers Control Persia"

Oil Agreement With Soviet
Russia Not Honoured, Says
"Daily Worker"

LONDON, Sept. 13 (Reuter): An allegation that the Persian Gendarmerie was controlled by American Advisers, who were now "seeking to extend their control to the armed forces", was made in today's "Daily Worker."

The "Daily Worker" wrote: "After six months of furious behind-the-scenes activity, United States Diplomacy has shown its hand in Persia. The major United States' achievement, now clearly revealed for the first time, is the imminent refusal of the Persian Government to honour their Oil Agreement concluded last year with the Soviet Union."

"Ghavam es-Sultaneh, the Persian Prime Minister, has indicated that he intends to revise the Agreement himself before presenting it for ratification to the Majlis."

"It has been made as a result of constant and heavy American pressure exercised through ambassador, George Allen."

F. A. O. SEEKS HELP FROM WORLD BANK

GENEVA, Sept. 12, (Reuter): The World Food Council, formed by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation yesterday, at its first meeting today, cabled to the International Bank and Monetary Fund now in plenary session in London asking for immediate assistance.

Sir John Boyd Orr, British Director-General of the F. A. O. said "These two international agencies have large funds. I hope they will do everything possible to help overcome the financial difficulties of the countries of Europe. If not, the funds will not be of much use."

LONDON, Sept. 12, (Reuter): Overseas orders received so far at the British engineering and marine exhibition in London were described today as rather disappointing, but an official stated that the exhibition's full effect on sales abroad was not expected until after

GROWING STRENGTH

These are the odds under which this Union is struggling. Several meetings have been held from time to time. The Union is growing in strength. Within one year it has gained a membership of 8,000 and our registers are open to examination.

A meeting of the workers' Board was held in the Union office at Nasik Chambers Frere Road, Fort, Bombay on Thursday, 11th of September under the Presidentship of Mr. M. Y. Nurie. The following resolution was passed unanimously

That this meeting draws the attention of the Shipping Master Bombay and the Commerce Member Government of India Union to the crucial point of 2:1:1:1 ratio in the case of Ratnagiri and Kolaba District seamen in relation to the rest of the seamen at Bombay Port. That the Shipping Master had already accepted the main proposal moved by the

General Secretary of this Union about this ratio in a meeting held at the office of the Shipping Master on 30th June this year. This meeting emphasises that there should be no delay now in putting into operation the said ratio. That the opposition to the ratio principally came only from two Union representatives who wanted more time to consider it. Two weeks for their consideration were accepted by the meeting and the Shipping Master concurred. But as these two members have not communicated anything regarding this to other representatives generally and our Union representative particularly there is no more ground to wait for their decision in the matter. Hence this meeting requests the Shipping Master Bombay to be kind enough to adopt the ratio and oblige the 20,000 seamen of Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts of this Province.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vadi 30, 2003
Muslim: Shaval 28, 1366
Parsi: Farvardin 11, 1317
Sunrise: 6-26 a.m. Sunset: 6-43 p.m.
Hightide: 11-45, 23-58. Lowtide: 05-17, 17-58.

Today's Engagements

NATIONAL ENGINEERING WORKERS' UNION: Adjourned meeting of the General Body today in Mazdoor Manzil 25, Government-Gate Road, Parel, at 10 a.m. under the Presidentship of Sjt. G. L. Mapara.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Hindi by Yogiraj Sri Gopal Chaitanya Deo on "Sadhana" at 4-30 p.m. today.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Dr. V. M. Kaikini will deliver a lecture in the Society's Office at Nair Building (Powel Co. Building), today at 9-45 a.m. (S.T.) on "Spirit of Vedant".

LEGAL AID SOCIETY: The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Legal Aid Society, writes that Mr. M. C. Setalwad has been nominated to attend the First International Conference of the legal profession to be held in New York from 19th October.

First meeting of the members of the Bombay Textile Technical and Supervisory Staff Union, today at the Bharatmata Cinema Opp. Morarji Goculdas Mills, Suparibaug, Lal Baug, at 9 a.m.

G. T. HIGH SCHOOL PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Meeting will be held in the School Hall to elect the Managing Committee for the New Year today at 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY KERALA SAMAJ CO-OPERATIVE HOSTEL SOCIETY LTD.: The annual general meeting of the Bombay Kerala Samaj Co-operative Hostel Society, Ltd., today at 10-30 a.m. at 188 Parekh Mahal, Mahim.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Bhatt on "Elementary Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Mr. L. C. Amin on "Mundane Astrology" at 5 p.m. today at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

B.P.C.C.: Urgent meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the Congress House.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA: Lecture by Sri Sivarama Karanth, Kannada writer, at Ramnarain Ruia College at 5 p.m.

KANNADA VIDYARTHI PARI-SHAT: General meeting today (Sunday) at Bombay Fort School, Bora Bazar at 2 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Lecture by Pandit Harishchandraji and Bhanupadash by Smt. Suviradevi at the Samaj Hall, Fort today at 9 a.m.

SRI KRISHNA SABHA: Today's Programme: Lecture by Gaudiya Mission Swamiji at 7-30 p.m. Garba songs at 8-30 p.m.

KERALA YOUTH CONGRESS: A public meeting under the auspices of the Kerala Youth Congress Bombay will be held at 4-30 p.m. today (Sunday) in the Podar College to observe All India State People's Day. Messrs. K. Srinivasan and Adam Adil will address.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India Mr. Dhanwantri, a colleague of Bhagat Singh, will address a meeting at Blavatsky Lodge tomorrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. on the "Situation in the Punjab".

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Sept. 14.

BOMBAY—1.
243.7 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m.
Selected songs 7-40 News (M) 7-50
News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H)
8-30 Vilayat Khan (Sitar par Bibhas)
9-0 Gujarati Garbigetto 9-15 Amanat-
tali Khan (Todi) 11 Film Music 11-45
Todi Ke Prakar by S. C. R. Bhatt 12-15
p.m. Roshan Ali (Hyderabad) (Shudh
Sarangi) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News
(G) 12-55 Panditrao Nagarkar (Shudh
Sarangi) 1-25 News (H) 1-35
News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour Music
4-20 Roshan Ali (Bhimpalas) 4-50
Mohammad Rafi (Dadra aur Ghazal)
5-0 Azim Khan (Sitar par Pura) 5-15
Programme for children (M) 5-45
Rabab Recital by Shingui 5-55 Local
6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15
Panditrao Nagarkar (Vocal music) 6-45
Mohammad Rafi (Ghazalen) 7-0 Roshan
Ali 7-30 Vilayat Khan (Sitar par Etem
Kalyan) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G)
8-30 Recitation of own poems by G. D.
Madgulkar 8-45 "Udhishthir" Gujarati
Rupak by U. S. Joshi 9-0 News (E)
9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. C. News 9-40
Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra
(Kaumal Bahar Parvati Bahar) 10-0
Concerto Hour

MRS KRIPALANI TO BROADCAST ON REFUGEES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (A.P.I.) Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani will broadcast a talk on the refugee problem Delhi from All India Radio Delhi on Monday, Sept. 15, at 9-40 p.m. The talk will be radiated on 323, 68, 31 and 25 metres.



Dr. Joseph Lusk, Consul-General for Czechoslovakia in Bombay.

Cloth Registration Sheet Holders May Change Their Shop

The Public Relations Officer (Rationing), Bombay, has issued the following communication:—

Cloth Registration Sheet holders will be allowed to change their cloth shops in Bombay City and the Suburbs between September 16, 1947 and October 15, 1947. Only one change will be allowed during this period and the transfer can be made to any ration cloth shop irrespective of whether it is situated in the same ward or a different ward, provided the shop concerned has the necessary vacancy.

Cloth Registration Sheet holders, who desire a transfer, should apply in the prescribed form C-18 on or after September 16, 1947. After ascertaining that the shop to which the transfer is sought has the necessary vacancy, the applicant should obtain a certificate to that effect from the shop-keeper on the application form and should then arrange to present the application together with his cloth registration counterfoil and foodgrains ration cards at the Ward Rationing Office in whose jurisdiction the new shop is situated. The Rationing Office, after verifying all the details, will return to the applicant the foodgrains ration cards with necessary changes and the counterfoil of the application. The applicant will obtain his cloth registration sheet at the new shop on the date specified on the counterfoil of the application. Purchases at the new shop can be made thereafter according to the months and weeks allotted subject to any orders pertaining to such purchase which may be issued by Government from time to time.

Change of shop will not be allowed after October 15, 1947.

With effect from September 16, 1947 the value of one unit of besan on besan permits issued to establishments will be 7 lbs. per fortnight.

PAKISTAN MAHARASHTRIANS' APPEAL TO KHER

POONA, Sept. 13, (A.P.I.): An appeal for assistance on behalf of a large number of Maharashtrian residents in Hyderabad (Sind) who want to migrate from Pakistan into India has been addressed to Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay by the Sind Mahatma Political Association.

The Association has been informed that steamship companies have already been asked to increase their shipping services to facilitate the refugees to leave Sind.

The Government, it is understood, have been receiving offers from a number of institutions in Maharashtra to provide accommodation for refugees coming from Sind, including one from the Town and Taluka Congress Committee who have agreed to receive 50 refugees.

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

The Publicity Secretary of the All-India Conference of Social Work writes:—

In spite of disturbed conditions, the All-India Conference of Social Work, which is to be held in Bombay from 31st to 9th November, 1947, is drawing a good response from all over the country. Over seventy delegates have already been nominated by various associations from all parts. In order, however, to encourage more of them, the date for accepting delegates has been extended by a month, that is, to the end of this month, 30th September.

The organizers are also inviting members for the Reception Committee, the minimum contribution wherefore being Rs. 10 per head.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13, (U. P. I.): Some terms of reference being agreed, the employees of the Imperial Bank of India resumed work yesterday as a gesture of goodwill.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Results Of Corporation Of Certified Secretaries

The following students of Davar's College of Commerce, who appeared in the Certified Secretaries Examination held in June 1947, have been declared successful. It will be noticed that in all 42 successes were obtained by the College students in this Examination. In the Intermediate Examination as many as 32 students have been successful including two with Distinctions in Accountancy and three successful lady students while 8 students have completed Final in June 1947 Examination including one lady student besides two students passing in the Preliminary Examination. Detailed results are given below:—

INTERMEDIATE PASSES: M. H. Bhide; M. S. Thaha; J. A. Gonsalves; M. N. Jha; L. M. Jayavant; H. H. Badve; V. G. Morarji; A. D. Narwekar; (with Distinction in Accountancy); S. S. Chaudhary; D. B. Kotian; J. K. Choksey (Miss); C. M. Shroff; S. J. Kapadia; P. S. Mankar; P. P. Satsangi (with Distinction in Accountancy); A. J. Godiwala; F. L. Ebrahim; K. P. Jadav; M. A. E. Pass; (Miss) K. P. Photographer (Miss) G. P. Pithawala; V. A. Balwally; M. K. Gavasakar; J. G. Chauhan; S. S. Singhi; M. S. Hormusji; K. H. Khapoliwala; F. C. Dow Remedios; D. S. Patel; R. C. Bhatt; A. M. Ramos; B. K. Kotwal.

FINAL PASSES
R. N. Sabharanjak; R. M. Irani (Miss); S. Ramaswamy; K. S. L. Achar; N. T. Mathews; G. C. Shah; R. Ramachandran; T. L. Gaik.

PRELIMINARY PASSES
N. V. Merchant; G. H. Visharia

BANDRA FAIR

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, September 12.

This year the feast of the Lady of the Mount (Mount Mary) Bandra Hill, popularly known as the 'Bandra Feast' is being celebrated from Sunday 12th to 21st September.

Masses on Sunday at the Church of Mount Mary on the Bandra Hill will be from 5-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. (every half hour). The solemn high mass will be at 11-30 a.m. when His Excellency the Bishop of Bombay will officiate. Special Police arrangements have been made to cope with the rush.

As in previous years, a Fair is being held starting from the top of the hill down to Chapel Road. The fair promises to be packed with amusements galore. This year's added attraction is an Amusement Show known as "HI JINKS" which will have interesting side shows, Indian dances and songs by popular Indian Film stars and a huge ballroom with a wooden floor, that could accommodate at least 1000 people. On Sunday two popular dance bands will be in attendance.

Meeting To Support Drawing In Workers' Struggle

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) a workers' meeting will be held today at Kamgar Maidan at 5-30 p.m. to support the coming struggle of the workers of the Drawing-in Department and demand a revision of the Industrial Court Award in the interests of all the workers.

BOMBAY SIKHS' DEMANDS

BOMBAY, Sept. 13, (A.P.I.): The Bombay Akali Dal has demanded that the army personnel posted on the border of Eastern Punjab "should consist of Sikhs and Hindus and that there should be no Muslims or Europeans".

In a series of resolutions on the Punjab situation passed at its meeting here the Akali Dal has urged that the villagers on the border of East Punjab should be given arms for self-defence.

By another resolution the Akali Dal has supported the demand of the Shiromani Akali Dal for the establishment of a separate Sikh State.

City Dock Workers'

Strike Called Off

BOMBAY, Sept. 13 (O.P.I.): The 54-day old R.I.N. Dockyard workers' strike was called off this morning when 500 workers resumed duty. The decision to end the strike was taken at a meeting of the Dockworkers' Union on Friday.

P.B. Datar, Secretary of the Dockyard Workers' Union, said the strike was called off because of the Union's desire "not to embarrass the Government of India in consideration of the present situation in the country."

9 ARRESTED AT DOCKYARD

BOMBAY, Saturday

Nine persons were arrested by the Police this morning while attempting to dissuade workers of the R.I.N. Dockyard who went to work.

Over a thousand out of the nine thousand men resumed today after a protracted strike which continued for two months.

The six huge "darwajas" of the dockyard were thrown open this morning after they had remained closed during the duration of the strike.

The majority of the strikers whose union mantos are extreme leftists and are said to be reds have remained out while the men who derived their tutelage from "pink" socialists have resumed.

Police "bandobast" in the dockyard was tightened to meet any emergency.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. E. W. Trotman, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, (S.D.) is granted leave preparatory to retirement from 25th August 1947.

Mr. A. S. Bam, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to Government (Home Depart.) to officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government in the Home Department vice Mr. W. N. Gallagher.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 15-9-47:—Local thunder-showers are likely in Telungana and central Hyderabad. Local light showers are also possible in the Konkanpatti and scattered light showers in Kathiawar, Gujarat, the Bombay Karnatak, Mawal, Desh and Khandesh. Isolated showers may occur in the Hyderabad Karnatak and Marathawada.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—No large change.

IN MEMORIAM

KAPADIA—Every day we recall with undying love sad and treasured memories of our darling Dad and Grand-Dad. **SORAB-SHA B. KAPADIA**, Advocate, High Court, Bombay, who left us broken-hearted at Kashmir on 14th September 1937. (Roj Adar, Mah Farvardin).

His light still shines and his silent thoughts will always be mingled with tears and sorrow in our hearts.

Inserted by Jal and family, Rangoon (Burma).

32-PAGE BOOKLET

♦ **"VITALITY SUPREME"** by Cambers - a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent **FREE** on request. This must-be-studied course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.

BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, I.

RANJIT presents VEENA in

CHHEEN LE AZADI

with **KHURSHID (Jr.)**, **GULAM MOHMED**, **ALTAF S. HASSAN**, **AMARNATH** & A Thousand Others.

Director: **ASPI**

NEXT CHANGE AT—

NEW WEST END

A. W. I. T. Ltd. Release



Bombay Presidency Badminton KEEN MATCHES IN MIXED EVENT

BOMBAY, Saturday. Most of the mixed doubles matches played during the evening in the Bombay Presidency Badminton Tournament went into the decider. As a rule matches were keenly contested and some excellent badminton was witnessed. Five matches went into the third game, a sixth contained a game that went over the extra points before a decision was reached and only one match was decided without the winners having to exert much.

The best match of the evening was the one in which Miss Nigudkar and Madgaokar prevailed over Miss Jadhav and Parulekar the scores being 8-15, 18-15, 15-7.

THE RESULTS
MIXED DOUBLES: Miss D. Karanjia and P. G. Desai v. A. V. Ullal and partner; Miss B. Farias and C. L. D'Souza beat Mrs. Gazdar and T. Fernandes 11-15, 18-14, 18-17; Mrs. Lewis and Lewis beat Miss Z. Hussein and M. Desai 15-1, 15-2; Miss S. Phansalkar and Kalyanpur beat Mrs. Pinto and B. V. Ullal 15-8, 10-15, 15-3; Miss Shroff and Shroff beat Miss H. Dubash and Kumana 9-15, 18-15, 15-10; Mrs. Dixit and Shirke beat Miss Harenjal and Bhopardkar 17-14, 15-5; Miss Nigudkar and Madgaokar beat Miss Jadhav and Parulekar 8-15, 18-15, 15-7; G. S. Kalyanpur and partner beat Miss Molobhoj and Dinkar Rao 15-8, 10-15, 15-3.

RESIDENCE FOR DEBT ADJUSTMENT

Ruling By Surat Sessions Judge
SURAT, Sept. 13. (A.P.I.): An agriculturist who has no permanent residence in Bombay Province can apply for debt adjustment under the Bombay Agriculturists Debtors Relief Act provided that he earns his livelihood by agriculture or personally engages in agricultural labour within the jurisdiction of the Debt Adjustment Board constituted under the Act.

A ruling to this effect was given by Mr. V. B. Raju, Sessions Judge, Surat allowing an appeal preferred by Dayalji Bhikabhai, an agriculturist, against the Jaipore Chikli Debt Adjustment Board which set aside his application on the ground that Dayalji was a resident of Baroda State.

Dayalji is a permanent resident of Baroda State but he cultivates his own land at Pipaldhara village in British Territory.

The Sessions Judge said that the intention of the Bombay Government was to provide relief to agricultural debtors in the Province of Bombay so that the persons on whom the cultivation of lands in the Province of Bombay depended might not be under the load of debts which might interfere with their occupation of agriculture. To be a debtor, the person must hold land used for agricultural purposes and to be entitled to make an application to a Board he must ordinarily reside in the area for which the Board has jurisdiction. There might be persons who might have no houses or huts and still they must have residence somewhere; for instance persons who sleep on the pavements of Bombay must be deemed to be residing in Bombay. It could not be said that they had no residence or that they did not reside within Bombay simply because they had no house or hut within the limits of Bombay.

The Judge held that if two interpretations were possible, the one which widened the application of the Act as regards the persons to be benefitted by the Act should be adopted.

B.S.O.'S SUGGESTION TO GOVT. OF INDIAN UNION

BOMBAY, Sept. 12. The Hon. Secretary, Indian Shramik Reform Organisation writes:—Organisation feels obliged to suggest to the Government of Indian Union to ask for donation from the Masters of the charity of the temples owned by the Jain Community and the various Vaishnav Institutions, for utilisation towards the relief and rehabilitation of refugees.

BR. MILITARY MISSION IN HUNGARY TO CLOSE

BUDAPEST, Sept. 13. (Reuter): The British Military Mission in Hungary will close on Monday, it was officially stated here today.

This was regarded as a British move to implement her decision to leave the country immediately upon ratification of Hungary's Peace Treaty.

FAVOURITES OBLIGE AT POONA RACES

Duffy Rides A Great Race On Mrs. Justice's Red Bay

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 13. The weather was extremely pleasant when the postponed second day of the Big Meeting was decided and punters found their turn on wagering on several well-backed winners.

A double was scored for the Maharaja of Gwalior in the early events the third and the second division of the Burnett Plate through the medium of Maratha Mandir and Subhash. Both the Gwalior candidates won easily and especially the win of the second named was noteworthy, as he was none too well away from the gate. Kasbekar soon brushed him into the lead and marching ahead at a good pace he spared 2 1/4 lengths from Ayaaz when passing the post.

Mrs. Justice's Red Bay, Duffy astride came with a tremendous burst when scoring by half a length from Namdar and Quality who dead-heated for the second place in the chief event.

RESULTS

THE BURNETT PLATE Division III
—Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Gwalior's MARATHA MANDIR 8-7 Roovers 1
Mr. A. H. Wadia's DINIAR 8-7 West 2
Mr. G. R. Kotte's AMRIT 8-7 Magan S. 3
Mr. Zahur Raja's MR. O. K. 8-7 Nasiruddin 4
Not run: Dominator, Himat.
Won by: 1 length, head, 3/4 length
Time: 1 minute 45 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 11. Rs. 14 and Rs. 20.

THE BURNETT PLATE Division II
—Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Gwalior's SUBHASH 8-7 Kasbekar 1
Nawabzada of Bhopal's AYAAZ 8-7 Khandoo 2
Major A. Svamvur's ALL OUT 8-7 Duffy 3
Mrs. E. Reuben's ATOMIC 8-7 Kheemsingh 4
All ran.
Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, Head.
Time: 1 minute 44 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 26 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: Major V. M. Lad.

THE DARJEELING PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mrs. Clara's GENTLE WHISPER 8-12 Shaikh 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's NAVARA 9-2 Tassi 2
Mr. G. A. Jasadnawalla's TORRENT 7-9 Sumersingh 3
Mrs. S. M. Modi's S.O.S. 8-3 D'Monte 4
Not run: Dulhan, Ghizala, and Mayfair Lady.
Won by: 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 6 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: E. A. Forsyth.

THE ABDULLA KHAIRAZ PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. N. D. Bagree's ROMEO 7-11 Davis 1
Messrs C. J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoj's AZIZ 8-6 Kheemsingh 2
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's TRUMAN 8-6 Nasiruddin 3
Mr. A. S. Motabhoj's FIND OUT 7-12 P. Khade 4
Not run: Near Image, Gipsy Moon, Himalaya, Paramount Power and Royal Consort.
Won by: 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 29 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: B. L. Shinde.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PARTING SUMMER 8-2 Jagdish 1
Mrs. Justice's COUP D'ETAT 9-2 Duffy 2
Mr. F. S. Kerr's TAIWAN 7-4 Purtoosingh 3
Messrs N. D. Bagree and H. B. Neman's ROMANCE 8-6 Lovekin 4
Not run: Kashmir Gold.
Won by: Short head, Short head, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 29 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 121. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 14 and Rs. 22.
Trainer: W. Bukley.

THE POONA PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mrs. Justice's REDBAY 8-13 Duffy 1
Mr. K. K. Permanand's NAMDAR 8-12 Damodar 2
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's QUALITY 3

8-2 McQuade 2
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PANNA 7-13 Jagdish 4
Not run: Shahi Bag.
Won by: 1/2 length, Dead-heat, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 10 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: F. Malone.

THE BURNETT PLATE Division I
Distance 1 mile.
Mr. D. K. Aswani's MALAYAN 8-7 Shankar 1
Messrs. V. G. and G. M. Pittie's SAITA 8-7 P. Khade 2
Major A. Svamvur's WHO'S THAT 8-7 Dasrathisingh 3
Messrs C. J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoj's HAPPY GO LUCKY 8-7 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Khalif and Azad Hind.
Won by: 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 44 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 22.
Trainer: Mohd. Nafa.

THE R. HIGGINS PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Messrs. C. J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoj's SITAMGAR 8-2 Kheemsingh 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's MAID OF HONOUR 7-13 P. Khade 2
Mr. S. Zito's BANSHEE 7-10 Shaikh 3
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's BHISHMA 7-7 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Flower of Baroda and Belamina.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 20 and Rs. 44.
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

B.P.A.O. Badminton Championships

FIXTURES FOR TODAY
4-00 p.m. Miss Herenjal and Mrs. Lewis vs. "A" Pair.
4-20 p.m. A. V. Ullal and B. V. Ullal vs. M. N. Desai and B. R. Agaskar.
4-40 p.m. Miss T. Bagwe and Partner vs. Mrs. Soman and Miss Nigudkar.
5-00 p.m. B. D. Shroff vs. G. S. Kalyanpurkar.
5-20 p.m. P. G. Desai and Partner vs. C. Dias and G. S. Bhagwat or M. S. Patil and M. K. Bopartikar.
5-40 p.m. Miss Chinoy and Miss Talyarkhan vs. Miss Dubash and Mrs. Gazdar.
6-00 p.m. G. Lewis and G. G. Mugwe or T. Fernandes and J. Agnel vs. D. S. Kumana and B. C. Kalappa or B. P. Koppikar and N. J. Ruparel.
6-20 p.m. Miss Jadhav and Miss Shirodkar vs. Miss Farias and Partner or Miss Molobhoj and Mrs. Nasikwalla.
6-40 p.m. G. P. Shirke and Partner vs. K. K. Sachdeo and M. Miranda.

NEW EXECUTIVE OF BOMBAY HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

The 13th Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Limited, was held at the St. Xavier's College Hall on Friday last with Mr. Naval H. Tata, President, in the chair.

The Annual Report showed an increase of activities in all directions and the audited statement of accounts presented a small profit of about Rs. 200.

The new Managing Committee was elected as follows:—

President: Mr. Naval H. Tata.
Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. C. Maitra and Dr. N. Figueiredo.
Hon. Secretary: Mr. L. Peseira.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. M. K. Rao.
Members: Messrs. C. Pearce, J. Nunes, A. J. O. Pinto, L. P. P. K. Ziauddin, D. V. Chopra, E. J. N. Baria, S. H. Bhoot and A. Fernandez.

SEWERMEN FIND RADIUM NEEDLES

VIENNA (Reuter): After a nine days search of the Vienna drains three Viennese sewer-men succeeded in recovering six radium needles which had accidentally been thrown away.

An elderly patient in hospital threw the needles in their case down the drain by accident. The three sewer-men volunteered to search for them. They built a dam at the point where the drain runs into the river Wien

SOVIET ACCEPTS SWIMMING FEDERATION TERMS

MONTE CARLO, Sept. 13 (Reuter): Soviet Russia has stopped its former system of giving money awards to its leading athletes and in accepting affiliation with the International Swimming Federation has given unconditional agreement to all amateur terms of that organisation, Mr. Harold Fern, President of the Federation told Reuter in an exclusive interview here today.

Mr. Fern, who had discussed the question of affiliation with M. Alex Schikin, leader of the Swimming Section of the Soviet All-Sports body, said that M. Schikin had assured him that Soviet Russia had abandoned the practice of giving money awards.

In London, Mr. Fern said "it does not follow that because they have become affiliated they will enter for the Olympics."

He questioned whether the necessary National Olympics Committee of three independent persons could be found in Russia.

On the subject of Russian affiliation with the Federation, Mr. Fern said that matters which had held up affiliation had now been cleared up and the Russians had given verbal and written assurances that they agreed to accept the Federation's decisions.

GAEKWAR PURCHASES HIGHEST PRICED YEARLING

LONDON, Sept. 12. (U.P.A.): A total of 206 yearlings were sold for a new world record price of 597,725 guineas at Tattersalls yearling sales which were completed today at the Doncaster Race Track.

The previous best total was 539,290 guineas at Newmarket in 1945.

The sales were featured by the spectacular buying of the Gaekwar of Baroda who, for the third year running, bought the highest priced yearling—this time a Big Game colt out of Cap Dapostrophe for 14,000 guineas.

The Gaekwar paid 28,000 guineas—a world record price in 1945 for Sayajirao and 16,000 guineas last year for Star of Gujarat.

HARDSTAFF TO TOUR EAST INDIES

LONDON, Sept. 13. (Reuter). The M. C. C. announced here today that Joe Hardstaff, 36-year-old Nottinghamshire batsman, had accepted the invitation to tour the West Indies this winter.

WESTERN INDIA GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

NASIK, Sept. 13. (A.P.I.): In the final of the Western India Golf Championship this morning Major C. Blair playing with N. E. D. Pandje finished two-up in the first 18 holes.

The second 18 holes, which will determine the new champions will be played this afternoon.

A. N. Mafatal (Bombay) won the Captain cup 3/2 when playing in the final with the Chief of Surgana (Nasik), who is incidentally, the runner-up.

Major H. C. Tuck (Deolali) won the Club Cup 2 and 1 defeating A. Moolgaonkar (Bombay).

The mixed Greensomes Medal play, played last evening was won by Mrs. C. McQueen and K. C. Mahadevi.

INDIAN TEAM TO FLY TO SYDNEY

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13. (A. P. I.): Arrangements are now almost complete to fly the 16 members of the India cricket team and its manager from Calcutta to Sydney in a B. O. A. C. plane sometime between September 29 and October 4, said Mr. A. S. De Mello, President of the Board of Control for the Cricket of India. The members of the team have been asked to be in Calcutta by September 28.

L. Amar Nath, who will captain the team in place of Merchant, has been summoned to Delhi to discuss with Mr. De Mello the question of selecting the 17th member of the team and certain other matters relating to the proposed Australian tour.

Since the team is now going by air from Calcutta and not by sea as originally proposed the match between India and All-Ceylon scheduled to be played in Colombo from September 24 to 26 has had to be abandoned.

near the Schoenherrner palace and examined every handful of silt which the rain brought down to this point.

Searches with radiometers and other scientific apparatus proved useless but after nine days hard shifting of the silt the needles were recovered.

The three sewer-men were given a premium of 500 schillings (£12-10-0). The six needles contained 80 milligrams of radium.

BAO DAI TO MEET BOLLAERT

Talks On French Govt.'s Offer To Indo-China

HONGKONG, Sept. 13 (Reuter):—Ex-Emperor Bao Dai of Annam, who abdicated two years ago and came to Hongkong, is expected to meet M. Emile Bollaert, French High Commissioner in Indo-China, soon for talks on the French Government offer of independence to Indo-China, authoritative French sources said here today.

Discussions between M. Bollaert and delegates appointed by the Ex-Emperor would take place before the two leaders meet.

It was emphasised that an early withdrawal of French forces from Indo-China was not contemplated.

Last night 21 Indo-China leaders now in Hongkong announced their decision to appoint the Ex-Emperor to seek a settlement.

The visiting delegates objected to what they called the French High Commissioner's "ultimatum" that the French offer of independence and unity within the French Union must be accepted or rejected as a whole, but agreed to allow Bao Dai to make the final decisions.

It was stated that Bao Dai was prepared to accept the French offer with only minor amendments, which were not expected to prevent or delay settlement.

Amnesty To Greek Guerillas

ATHENS, Sept. 13, (Reuter): The Greek Parliament today approved a decree granting an amnesty to all guerillas who laid down their arms immediately.

The decree was approved after lengthy discussions lasting well into the night.

The decree will come into force on the day of its publication in the official journal.

A month's "grace period" has been granted, but it may be prolonged by Royal decree on the recommendation of Ministers.

HEAVY DUTCH ATTACKS IN EAST JAVA

BATAVIA, September 13. (Reuter): Heavy Dutch attacks on Indonesian positions on the Loemadjang area, south of Malang in East Java, were reported in the Republican army communiqué today quoted by the Netherlands News Agency.

The Dutch advance was meeting stiff resistance the 'communique' added.

The Dutch embassy in Nanking announced that the Netherlands Government has told China that she is willing to grant any facilities to the Chinese Consul-General in Batavia which would enable him to carry out his task as a member of the Consular Commission supervising and reporting on the Indonesia 'Cease Fire' order.

Further Chinese civil and military personnel may be appointed to help the Consul General, the embassy said.

DISPUTE OVER OWNERSHIP OF CIGARETTE-LIGHTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The possession of a "Ronson" make cigarette-lighter came in for hot dispute before Mr. K. J. Khambatta Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today. The Magistrate said in a humorous vein "In the absence of any evidence, it will require me to summon Solomon's wisdom to decide the issue."

The claimants to the disputed lighter were Mr. M. P. C. Shetty, a practising accountant, and Mr. George G. Shatohin, a mechanical engineer. According to the police version, both of them were sitting at two different tables at Green's on Friday night enjoying dinner. Shetty in his statement said that the lighter was his and he had kept it on his table. After a while Shatohin came to his table and took away the lighter. He did not mind it, thinking that Shatohin had taken it only for lighting his cigarette, and that he would put it back. Instead, Shatohin put it in his pocket and was calmly going away. He immediately got up and challenged Shatohin. The latter refused to give it back saying that it was his own. A dispute arose and the police was summoned. As the possession could not be established the matter was referred to the court.

Shatohin stated before the court that he had kept the lighter on his table and had gone out for a minute or two. On his return he found that

Gaekwar's "Sayajirao" Wins St. Leger

Amazing Dash At Last Minute Against French Invader "Arbar"

DONCASTER, SEPT. 13 (REUTER): THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA WON BRITAIN'S LAST CLASSIC THE ST. LEGER WITH HIS COLT SAYAJIRAO AFTER ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR FINISHES IN THE LONG HISTORY OF THIS RACE.

Only half mile from home, Sayajirao was last of the field of 11 starters and his supporters must have feared the worst but superbly ridden by his Australian-born jockey, Edgar Britt, he hit the front two furlongs from home after an amazing dash from the rear and warded off a determined last-minute challenge by the French invader Arbar to win by a head.

The favourite, the Aga Khan's Migoli was three lengths further away third and the Derby winner Pearl Diver fourth.

It was by a similar spectacular dash that the Gaekwar was present to watch his colt, for which he paid the record price of 28,000 guineas as a yearling, win this coveted prize. He only left India yesterday, reached London 2-30 this morning and sleepless flew on to Doncaster in his private aircraft.

There was heavy support for "Young Dante" as this younger brother to Dery winner Dante is popularly called and he started second favourite at nine to two.

His win brought first classic success to his owner who has been a lavish spender on bloodstock in Britain, to his jockey and to his Yorkshire-born trainer Sam Armstrong.

Wearing the now familiar white sheepskin noseband, the son of Near-

co was surrounded by a huge crowd as he was led into the unsaddling enclosure. There were cheers too for the gallant French loser Arbar and the beaten favourite Migoli.

Most critics thought that the extra quarter of a mile of the race would prove too much for Young Dante and that Migoli was sure to beat him again as he did in the Derby but it was the Gery favourite that was found wanting, being beaten one furlong out.

Champion Jockey Gordon Richards who rode him said that the slow pace of the race was all against him. "He was unable to quicken sufficiently in critical stages", Richards said.

The Derby winner Pearl Diver, unsuited to the going which was a little softer after the overnight drenching, did well to run into the fourth place. The owner, Baron De Waldner said "I think he ran very well under the circumstances and he will come back to England next year to try his luck as four-year-old."

The Gaekwar said that Sayajirao too will be kept in training another year so that these two will have a chance to do the battle again.

The Saint Leger resulted as follows:

SAYAJIRAO	1
ARBAR	2
MIGOLI	3

SOCIALIST PLEDGE TO INDONESIA

Full-Fledged Support In Their Struggle

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Socialist Party pledged full-fledged support to the people of Indonesia in their struggle, at a meeting organised to celebrate the 'Indonesian Day' at the Chowpatty this evening.

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan who addressed the meeting said that the oppressed people of Asia were looking to India which had just broken the chains of British imperialism for help and support in their struggle against alien rulers. He remarked that in his recent tour to Europe he observed the reputation of India in the world affairs had been enhanced by Nehru's Foreign policy. To-day India instead of dabbling in world power politics had taken up the role of defender and champion of small and oppressed countries of the world.

Mr. Patwardhan pointed out that India and Indonesia had commercial and cultural relations since a 1,000 years and Indians had colonised it long before the Dutch came on the scene. With the aid of the British and the Americans, the Dutch defeated the Japanese but they could not install themselves as the ruler. He remarked that the Dutch were reluctant to give up the country which was rich in tin, oil, rubber and other resources.

He pooh-poohed the suggestion of referring the Indonesian dispute to the arbitration of America saying that the American diplomacy was guided by the interest of oil. He suggested that if they wanted peace in the world they must select such arbitrators who were not themselves exploiters and imperialists.

Mr. G. G. Mehta, Secretary of the B.E.S.T. Workers' Union and Mr. Adam Adil who recently attended the I.L.O. Conference at Geneva in the course of their speeches said that the people of Asia were awake and they would not tolerate the yoke of foreign rule.

RANCHI, Sept. 13. (U. P. I.): The Bihar Assembly adopted a non-official resolution opposing the setting up of a Bicameral Legislature in the province and recommending the Government to convey its opinion to the President of the Constituent Assembly. The resolution was moved by Mr. Parphulam Prasad Verma.

the lighter was lying on Shetty's table, and he therefore took it from there.

The Magistrate ordered the police to return the lighter to Shetty after eight days. During this period the Magistrate said it was open for Shatohin to take up proceedings against Shetty in any competent court of law.

BISMARCK FAMILY JEWELS STOLEN

HAMBURG, Sept. 12, (Reuter): Priceless Bismark family jewels have been stolen from the Bliestorf Estate mansion of Prince von Bismark in Schleswig-Holstein, near the Russian zone frontier.

The German criminal police believed that attempts were being made to sell the jewels in the Hamburg black market.

Some of the jewels bearing monograms of the former Queen Marie of Rumania were hidden under a bed in a trunk together with family documents, money and other valuables.

Several other large-scale robberies of jewellery and art treasures in Germany have been reported since the theft in November 1945 of the crown jewels of the former Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, valued at more than £375,000 from Drongers Castle, Hesse.

The Hesse jewels were eventually recovered, and two people were sentenced in connection with their theft.

Hohenzollern crown jewels worth about £500,000 were reported stolen last month while en transit to the United States authorities in Berlin.

Chittagong Threatened With Starvation

RANGOON, September 13. (Reuter): Tens of thousands of people in flood-stricken Chittagong are on the verge of starvation, according to Mr. Gordon F. Muirhead of the Indian Red Cross who is at present in Rangoon trying to procure rice supplies from Burma for East Bengal flood relief.

He is accompanied by Mrs. Muirhead who has been engaged in active relief work since the floods began in the Chittagong district.

The East Bengal Government, he said, had no stocks of rice while the black-market price of rice in the flooded districts presently touched Rs. 100 per maund. In some villages, he added, people had not any rice for several days.

Compensation To Bombay Sugar Dealers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay propose to compensate sugar dealers in the province who have suffered a loss by the sale of sugar at the prices prevailing before October 23, 1946, when the Government of India increased the ex-factory price of sugar by Rs. 4-4-0 per maund.

The dealers have been asked to submit returns of sugar during the period from October 23, 1946, and the actual dates when the prices were revised.

28 PRISONERS SHOT DEAD

Sequel To Clash With Police On Their Bid For Liberty

RANGOON, Sept. 13, (Reuter): Two hundred convicts in the Irrawaddy Delta broke through their prison and escaped, but later clashed with the police and a "striking force" sent out to recapture them.

In the fight 28 of the Burmese prisoners were shot dead and 24 injured and taken to hospital, according to press reports here today.

Over 100 of the convicts were recaptured and sent back to prison.

The convicts, who were being transferred from one district to another, had overpowered their guards, seizing their rifles and sten guns.

The recaptured prisoners put up a strong resistance before they surrendered.

Prompt action by guards frustrated an attempted prison-break at Pegu, the Burmese press reported.

COST OF OCCUPYING JAPAN

(BY PATRICIA CLARY, U. P. A. STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

HOLLYWOOD, (U. P. A.): A "biological armistice" was proposed to solve the high cost of occupying Japan.

Dr. Hilaire Hiler, painter and war expert, suggested a moratorium on the Japanese birth rate. He said it would cut the U. S. taxpayer's bill for feeding the rapidly multiplying Japanese and forestall future Japanese "expansionist" warfare.

"Of course, it's none of my business," he said, "except as a taxpayer."

Hiler was a painter in the days of cubism and impressionism and now conducts a school he calls the future "American Oxford."

Hiler said the present U. S. policy was simply one of "feeding and breeding."

"For every dollar we spend, we have one more Japanese mouth to feed," he said.

"A more practical solution would be to make feeding of Japan conditional on a prompt cut in the birth rate."

He cited the experience of the American Red Cross that wherever food was brought in, the birthrate of that community soared immediately.

"This pattern of feeding and breeding is not a practical solution," he said. "It just leads to more of the same."

Humanely administered birth control, he said, would accomplish these ends in Japan.

Cut down within six months the cost to U. S. taxpayers, who now pay \$550,000 daily for Japanese food.

Half thousands of deaths a month of infants and babies from malnutrition and starvation.

Possibly forestall more Japanese "expansion" toward Southern Asia.

Hiler said he had discovered that Japanese food production can support only 20,000,000 to 24,000,000 persons. The Japanese population is close to 80,000,000 and growing by a million every four years.

He said Japanese women would welcome a corps of technicians to teach them birth control.

"They don't want more children when the ones they have are dying," he said.

YORKSHIRE MINE STRIKE STILL CONTINUES

Uncertainty Of Terms Holds 35,000 Workers Idle

DONCASTER, YORKSHIRE, Sept. 12. (Reuter): Hopes that the Yorkshire coal strike—and its accompanying threat to Britain's industrial recovery—would collapse with the promised return to work of miners at the key pit of Grimethorpe were set back today, when 35,000 miners remained idle.

Uncertainty over the terms under which the Grimethorpe men will return to work on Monday was held partly responsible for the continued stoppage. They struck on August 11 in protest against having to work a ten per cent larger coal face, and so far more than half a million tons of coal have been lost to Britain.

Egypt To Buy U.S. Army Equipment

CAIRO—The Egyptian Minister of National Defence, Lewa Ahmed Ailia Pasha, disclosed here that the Egyptian Government is thinking of buying military supplies in the United States.

It had been found, he explained, that some armament prices were higher in Britain than in America.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced Sales Manager for a reputed Indian concern dealing in Welding equipments. Applicants must have special knowledge in the marketing and use of the materials. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 5202 "Bombay Chronicle"

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for sale of our high quality Cigarette in every city and town write for samples and agency terms to Oriental Tobacco Co., Cawnpore. (5123)

Wanted Agents on liberal terms for selling shares of a well reputed paint concern. Apply Scientific Paint and Colour Works Ltd. P-468, Southern Avenue, Calcutta. 26. Phone South 1893. (5121)

TYPEWRITERS

For Sale Remington, Underwood, Royal and Standard, perfect working order. Sharma Institute Dhoreji. 6985

PREMISES WANTED

A British firm of distributors requires suitable ground floor premises in Lahore for office and warehouse, preferably on the Mall Area required, approximately 1500-3000 sq. ft.—Morgan Milton Ltd Post Box No 9063, Calcutta (5121)

BUSINESS WANTED

Wanted running sweetmeat shop. Write or see personally with complete details.—Room No. 23, Hotel Elphinstone Hornby Road, Bombay 1 (6926)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (INDIA) RAILWAY BOARD. EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be opened at 2-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 2nd October, 1947 for the supply of 1,05,043 (one lakh five thousand and forty three only) special size sawn sal and/or pyinkado and tear sleepers. Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5/- (Rupees five only) being the cost of tender documents, to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B N Railway Kidderpore, Calcutta whose receipt for the amount must be produced before such documents can be issued. This sum will not be refunded.

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER, EASTERN GROUP
B. N. Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta.
Dated 29th August, 1947

5120

3rd WEEK 3rd



RANJIT'S
MUSICAL HIT

BELA
Director: C. A. DOSHI
MINERVA

Daily: 3-30 6-30, 9-30
Sunday Matinee 1p. m.
Advance Booking: 10 to 12

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DISPOSALS

SALE OF X-RAY SETS AND EQUIPMENT

X-Ray Sets and Equipment, as described below, are available for sale by the Directorate General of Disposals, to Radiologists, Hospitals, and dealers in X-Ray goods.

All stores are located at the Army Medical Stores (India), Poona.

Stores	Quantity available	Minimum bid
1. Philips Centralix, Portable type	4	1
2. Mobile Metalix, Standard D Bed side type.	1	1
3. D. 3.38 X-Ray Set.	17	1
4. F. 3.35 X-Ray Set.	19	1
5. Solus 90/30 Apparatus.	2	1
6. Tube Victor CDX-3 Replacement for DRF Apparatus.	50	5
7. Tube Victor D-17 Replacement for D. 3 38 and demountable Apparatus.	30	3
8. Tube Insert Metalix	7	1
9. Tube X-Ray Metalix 2/6 K.W., double focus.	1	lot
10. Tube Head Ureka Complete Bed side for 'Solus' Unit.	2	lot
11. Tube X-Ray XP	1	lot
12. Tube Insert Replacement Eureka, for Solus 90/30 Apparatus.	6	2
13. Tube X-Ray Victor RB-3	3	1
14. Tube X-Ray Victor GRB. 245	1	lot
15. Valve Rectifying, Philips Metalix.	1	lot
16. Valve, Newton & Wright X-Ray No. 287.	1	lot
17. Picker Portable 80/15.	1	lot
18. Generator Sets with regulator.	12	1

Offers in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for X-Ray Equipment", and accompanied by a receipt for 10 p.c. of the price quoted, deposited in Imperial Bank Reserve Bank of India, or Government Treasury, should be forwarded to the Directorate General of Disposals, Miscellaneous Stores Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, to reach on or before September 25 1947. Offers will remain open for acceptance until October 25, 1947.

Stores may be inspected at site on production of a permit obtained from the nearest Regional Office of the D.G.D.

Sales will be subject to the general conditions of contract given in Form Con. 117.

Issued by
THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,
NEW DELHI.

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.
The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed to-day being Saturday. Tata Steel Dids were nominally quoted at Rs. 1670

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.
The local cotton market was quietly steady to-day with restricted business. Traders do not find anything interesting in the present situation and are inclined to watch developments. January contract business was done at Rs. 455/4 which March contracts changed hands at Rs. 462/8. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:-

I.C.C. January	455 10 0
I.C.C. March	462 12 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
January	455-3/4	454-3/4	455-1/8
March	463	462-1/4	462-1/2

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1392 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. 946 to 4th Sept. 1947, 4,857 Bales.
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1946 to 4th Sept. 1947, 14,031 Bales.
Same period last year, 15,000 Bales.
Estimated stocks of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 4th Sept. 1947, 1,193,481 Bales.
Same time last year, 1,349,970 Bales.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	1946/47	1947/48 Crop DELIVERY CONTRACT Basis Jany. Jarilla.
C. P. 1 Jarilla	460/500	
C. P. 2 Jarilla	460/490	
Berar Jarilla	450/470	+ 49
Punjab 280	600/610	
Sind N. T.	525/530	+141
Muglai	450/470	+ 34
Broach Vijai	535/575	+109

STOCK EXCHANGE.

COLOMBO, Sept. 12.
Market was quiet and dull. Transactions were as under:-

TEA: High Forest 27; Hunugallas 18; Mayens 13-3/4; Midlands 11-1/2; Nyanmas 14-1/2; Conagaloyas 15; Poonagalla 18; Strathedens 27; Uplands 18.

TEA CUM RUBBERS: Gollindas 8-3/4; Keluganas 14; Rayigams 19; Saffragams 24; Talangawellas 2.

COMMERCIALS: Bank of Ceylon 110; Browns 24; Cargills 15-1/2; Ceylon Cold Stores 24; Coconut Industries 19; Ceylon Theatres 29; Millers 13-1/2.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.
September 2.70 to 2.72.
December 2.72 to 2.74-1/2.
March 2.72-1/4 bid.
May 2.66-1/2 to 2.68.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.
The Bullion market was fairly steady with moderate business, passing. At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 166/4 and improved at Rs. 166/12 under moderate buying but declined at Rs. 166/2 on long liquidation. Thereafter the market was steady at Rs. 166/6. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 166/8. Forward gold opened at Rs. 166/8 and after improving at Rs. 110/12 reacted at Rs. 110/8. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 110/12 and sovereigns were done at Rs. 73/12. The market closed as under:-

	Rs. as. ps.
Ready Silver	166 0 0
Forward Silver	165 12 0
Ready Gold	110 10 0
Forward Gold	110 6 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.
The produce market was quietly steady with a fair amount of business. Castor-seeds May delivery opened at Rs. 127/10 and declined at Rs. 126/12 but rallied at Rs. 127/8. September business was done at Rs. 168. Ready Rs. 33 and Cawnpore Bold Rs. 31, Groundnuts Khandesh quality Rs. 34/8. Bold and Coromonda Rs. 33/8. November-December quality Rs. 28. Bold Rs. 27/8 and December-January Bold Rs. 27. Groundnut Oil October Rs. 18/15 and November Rs. 17/12. Linseed ready Rs. 30/6; September October Rs. 29/12 and February-March Rs. 28/8. At the close Castor-seeds May delivery stood at Rs. 126/5 but thereafter in private business was done at Rs. 125/4. Other quotations were also reduced.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.
The following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 5th September:-

	Rs.
1. DEMAND LIABILITIES:	
(a) in India	632,67,19,000
(b) in Pakistan	65,07,73,000
2. TIME LIABILITIES:	
(a) in India	306,30,92,000
(b) in Pakistan	39,09,69,000
3. CASH:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes.	
(a) in India	32,48,86,000
(b) in Pakistan	4,43,84,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	
(a) in India	2,32,22,000
(b) in Pakistan	33,70,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin.	
(a) in India	57,48,000
(b) in Pakistan	7,57,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	118,34,82,000
5. ADVANCES:	
(a) in India	362,26,72,000
(b) in Pakistan	43,02,99,000
6. BILLS DISCOUNTED:	
(a) in India	14,92,78,000
(b) in Pakistan	1,21,89,000

*NOTE:—Figures are provisional since complete returns not received from some banks.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN MALABAR AND ASSAM

POONA, Sept. 13 (A.P.I.) The following is daily weather summary for Saturday, the 13th September, 1947:—
The Bay Depression has remained practically stationary with centre at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.) within a degree of latitude 16 degrees north, longitude 87 degrees east and is probably intensifying.

It is likely to move west-northwestwards initially. Rainfall has been widespread in Assam and Malabar and local in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the West United Provinces, west Rajputana, and the east Central Provinces, southeast Madras, and the Madras Deccan. A few showers have also occurred in Bengal, the east United Provinces, east Rajputana, the east Punjab, the Konkan, south Hyderabad and Mysore.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 14TH EVENING:—Rainfall will be widespread in the Peninsula south of latitude 13 degrees north and local in Chota Nagpur, the east Central Provinces, east Hyderabad, along the north Madras coast and along and near the submontane regions from the east United Provinces to Assam. Scattered thunder showers are likely in the west United Provinces, southeast Rajputana, Gujarat, west Central India, Orissa and the rest Peninsula.

WEATHER CHART

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1947 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours IST on 13th September 1947:—

Ahmedabad	90	78	0.1	21.0	minus 4.9
Allahabad	91	78	0	30.6	minus 0.9
Bangalore	77	66T	20.7	plus 5.9	Baroda
88	77	0	23.9	Nil	Benares 92
80	0	22.5	minus 9.0	BOMBAY	88
79	0	49.2	minus 13.2	Calcutta	92
80	0	52.3	plus 9.4	Cawnpore	89
79	0	35.5	plus 0.7	Colombo	89
78	0	28.5	plus 8.7	Delhra	97
Dun	97	71	1.8	73.5	plus 3.0
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	74	0	21.1	plus 2.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	99	80	0	3.5	minus 2.7
Jacobabad	104	83	0	0.3	minus 1.8
Jubbulpore	87	74	0	58.9	plus 10.7
Karachi	87	80	0	1.9	minus 3.9
Lahore	86	81	0	7.6	minus 6.1
Lucknow	90	79	0	8.8	plus 0.8
Madras	92	77	0	1.1	91
minus 2.9	Mysore	83	69	0	6.6
minus 3.2	Nagpur	91	73	0	35.6
Patna	90	Nil	0	34.2	minus 1.3
Peshawar	94	79	0	1.8	minus 2.2
Poona	83	69	0	16.6	minus 0.2
Quetta	93	53	0	0	minus 1.0
Srinagar	Nil	Surat	87	77	0
19.3	Trichinopoly	50	73	0	12.9
plus 2.3	Trivandrum	83	71	0	2
37.7					plus 10.0.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.
Inflationary psychology was a predominant bullion feature, while the firm trend of Worth Street cotton goods markets served rather to keep sellers in the background. The setbacks on the security and grain markets nullified inflation ideas. Prices further declined during the afternoon on selling principally in sympathy with reactions of outside markets and reports of good rains in Arkansas. Later prices rallied on trade support which enabled the market to close steady. The Cotton Exchange Service estimates August domestic consumption of raw cotton at 700,000 bales, compared with 677,000 officially returned in July.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 12.
October	31.62-00
October Highest	31.86-15
October Lowest	31.49-22
December	31.43-12
January	31.46-10
March	31.43-09
May	31.24-12
July	30.45-08
Middling Spot	32.37-09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 12.
October	31.81-13
December	31.80-10
March	31.42-11
May	31.21-20
July	30.45-04
Middling Spot	31.55-10

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Sept. 12.
Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 103 Sept.-Oct.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, Sept. 12.
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	88-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	103-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	102-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	111-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	112-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-5/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	110
National Bank of India	34-1/4

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, Sept. 12.
U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 70-1/2 cents.

LONDON BULLION.

London, Sept. 12.
Silver Spot 43-3/4 d., Silver Forward 42-3/8 d. Gold 23/12/3.

LINSEED OIL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12, (U.P.A.): Linseed oil prices were as follows: November-February 29.4, Peanut remained unchanged at 19.

"VICTIMS OF IMPERIALISM"

"World News" On Britain's Responsibility For Punjab Sufferers

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 13. "Peace News", the Pacifist Weekly says that Gandhiji has humiliated us by teaching us meaning of pacifism. "He taught human race that human soul is capable of becoming the most powerful force in the world not excepting that of atom. While he lives it is decided to erect his statue, to be India's Statue of Liberty. Of no other person of world's population could such statue be made. Yet of Gandhiji it can justly be made."

"VICTIMS OF IMPERIALISM"

Punjab reminds that the effect of Foreign rule does not disappear overnight with the transfer of power, says the "World News." By the same token, there remains on British Democrats' burden of responsibility towards Indian victims of Imperialism who are now painfully striving to build-up their country amid difficulties which largely are their own making, the Journal adds.

ONE MORE SHACKLE OF SLAVERY BROKEN

Harijan League Secretary Thanks Bombay Govt. For Temple Entry Bill

BOMBAY, Sept. 12, (U.P.I.): Mr. Bhagat Ami Chand, General Secretary of the All-India Harijan League, in a statement on the "Harijan Temple Entry Bill" passed by the Bombay Legislative Assembly yesterday the Government for having done what is in the best interest of the Harijans.

"One more shackle that bound the Harijans into abject slavery has been broken by passing into law of the Harijan Temple Entry Bill. Harijans will no longer be legally discriminated against caste-Hindus and no longer will the demon of untouchability hover around them. The demon is slain at last," he observes.

Plea For Amnesty To All Travancore Politicals

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 12, (API): Mr. E. M. Sankaran Nambudiripad, Malabar Communist leader in the course of a statement urges the Government of Travancore to release all political prisoners still in jail—numbering about 75—including communists, socialists and Trade Union Workers and to lift the existing ban on the Communist Party and Trade Unions.

Official circles said today that all the State Congress prisoners have been released.

DECCAN STATES MINISTERS TO MEET SHANKARRAO DEO

SANGLI, Sept. 12 (API): The Conference of about 25 elected Ministers from the Deccan States held at Phaltan on September 10 and 12, decided to set up a Committee of seven Ministers to report the reactions of the Conference towards the covenant of the proposed Union of Deccan States, to Mr. Shankarrao Deo, the General Secretary of the Congress, who has taken considerable interest in the scheme.

The Committee is expected to meet Mr. Shankarrao Deo on September 15 at Bombay and place before him amendments to the Covenant.

The Conference also passed a resolution appointing a Committee of five Ministers with Dr. M. V. Gokhale, Chief Minister of Miraj, as Convenor and three industrialists in the Deccan States to formulate a policy in respect of taxation concessions, Labour Laws, starting new industries, procurement and distribution of raw materials, and raising the standard of the people.

Arabic As Pakistan's National Language?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 13. Dr. Shawarby, Egyptian scientist, now in London is visiting Karachi next winter. He wants Pakistan to adopt arabic as National language. He is sure that Pakistan's example will be followed by countries like Indonesia making Arabic, the second International language in the world.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13, (U. P. I.): It is learnt on good authority that the West Bengal Government is considering the question of refunding the collective fines collected in connection with the 1942 August movement.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Reminiscences Of Stage And Screen

By "SARDI"

NEED FOR A NATIONAL THEATRE

Drama being with us a dead art only just being resurrected, it is not surprising that even a city like Bombay, which often prides itself on being the "primus urbanus" of India, lacks a national theatre where various stage arts such as histrionics, dancing and music may be exhibited. The Excelsior Theatre gives first place to films; so does the Royal Opera House. As to St. Xavier's and the Bai Sunderbai Halls, the ventilation and acoustics leave much to be desired.

What we need to-day is an imposing edifice dedicated to the Arts. The progress of a nation is judged by the rest of the world and by Posterity as much on the basis of its cultural attainments as on its political or scientific achievements. It is generally the big cities of a nation that form the vanguard of its cultural progress. Let us then have, in Bombay, a theatre dedicated to the Nation and meant to help its cultural growth.

We have borrowed many ideas from our former rulers, several of them not wisely. But in the matter of a national theatre we could not go far wrong in following, with our own modifications, the example of London's Old Vic and Sadler's Wells Theatres, whose handbills often state proudly: "The theatres exist to provide good entertainment at prices within the range of artisans and labourers; they do not exist for private profit; they are administered for the Charity Commission by a Board of Governors; they belong to the Nation."

THE OLD VIC

The Old Vic is the oldest working theatre in London. Its boards have been trodden by MACREADY and KEAN and by the dancing steps of VESTRIS. Its walls have resounded to the magic wail of the "diabolic" PAGANINI'S violin.

After half a century from the time it was founded in 1818, the Old Vic was transformed into a Music Hall, but was soon rescued from this "debased" condition by one Emma Cons who "bought the freehold and vested it in the Charity Commission to ensure the use of the theatre in perpetuity by the people of Great Britain." For a time, the theatre even showed magic lantern slides of Biblical landscapes, only Saturday being devoted to variety of a sober tone.

In 1897, on the death of Emma Cons, the theatre was inherited by her niece Lillian Baylis, under whose direction the standard of entertainment was raised, with Shakespeare and Ballet the chief items on the programme. In the early thirties, however, the Ballet moved to Sadler's Wells as it was not possible to accommodate both the mediums in the same theatre. To-day under the direction of the half-Irish NINETTE DE VALOIS, ballet still flourishes in its new home.

The Old Vic, in the meantime, has been entirely devoted to classical drama. My own most pleasant memories of London theatre-going are connected with this theatre. It gives one a cosy and intimate feeling and is well within the range of all pockets, even the orchestra stalls being

priced at only six shillings—approximately four rupees!

Here I recall seeing the dashing OLIVIER making a handsome Romeo to Peggy Ashcroft's Juliet, the while GIELGUD would play Tybalt. Every alternate night, the two actors would exchange roles. In those days of course, Gielgud surpassed Olivier who, to-day, seems to have made rapid strides and to have risen to be a knight of the realm on the strength of his dramatic attainments, particularly his recently reported creation of King Lear at the Old Vic.

Gielgud too, made a majestic figure in the role of the old king during the war years. But oh the storm scenes! The "hoodo" on what is considered one of the most "unactable" roles in Shakespeare, could not be charmed away even by Gielgud's wizardry and the dreariness of the storm scenes was redeemed only by STEPHEN HAGGARD—nephew of the novelist Sir Ryder Haggard—who played the clown with a superb touch of pathos.

Two of the West End's most talented actresses, CATHEEN NESBITT (remember her in "The Frightened Lady"—the first film in which Emlyn Williams ever appeared?) and FAY COMPTON played Goneril and Regan respectively, with consummate skill. The role of Cordelia was enacted by Jessica Tandy, now in American films.

MEESSEL DECOR

It was also at the Old Vic that I saw a lavish production of "The Tempest" with exquisitely fanciful decor by OLIVER MESSEL MARIUS GORING (recently seen as the conductor in "A Matter of Life and Death") produced the play in conjunction with George Devlin. Goring himself played Ariel with a charming whimsicality so noticeable in the recent film Gielgud made a most impressive Prospero, complete with a glowing white beard, while Jessica Tandy played Miranda with delicate charm to the Ferdinand of ALEC GUINNESS, then much in the limelight for a previous daring attempt at playing Hamlet in modern dress. LEWIS CASSON, the husband of Dame Sybil Thorndike, made a fine figure of Gonzalo, while MARNE MATTLAND, superb character actor, made a cunning Duke of Milan. JACK HAWKINS looked horrifying in Messel's quaintly designed trappings for the part of Caliban.

I have seen Shakespeare acted in several places besides the Old Vic—the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford On Avon, the Bard's birth as well as burial place; the ancient Lyceum; the open-air "theatre" in Regent's Park and in the Kingsway Theatre. But of them all, the Old Vic seemed the choicest setting. It may seem strange that even the Memorial Theatre should play second fiddle but the trouble with it is that it "breaks", one's mood, because it fits in ill with its surroundings, as its designers have made it much too modern in architecture—a sad and strident contrast to the peaceful, quiet old-world charm of Stratford with the sleepy Avon, fringed with weeping willows, flowing through it.

That's all till next week rolls around.

FORMATION OF CUSTOMS UNION

13 States Represented At Marshall Plan Conference Announce Decision

LONDON, Sept. 12, (Reuters): Thirteen of the 16 states represented at the Paris Conference on the Marshall Plan announced tonight that they had decided to set up a study group to explore possibilities of forming a customs union.

They are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey and Britain.

The Government of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, which have agreed to act as sponsoring powers, will invite all other countries in Europe including Russia but except Franco Spain to join in the study, and countries of the British Commonwealth are being sounded as to whether they would care to be invited. It

they wish an invitation one will be issued to them.

The list of invited countries include three, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland, which are represented in Paris at the Marshall Conference but have expressed doubts about the feasibility of forming a customs union at the present time.

The project from the first has had enthusiastic support from the United States and its omission from the text of the draft report of the Marshall Conference was one of the major criticisms made yesterday by Mr. William Clayton, United States Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs.

FINAL REPORT DELAYED

PARIS, Sept. 12, (Reuters): The 16-Nation Conference on the United States Marshall offer to Europe will probably finish its final report on Monday, September 22, one week later than originally expected, its Chairman,

AIR CRASH NEAR ABERDEEN

Plane Returning To London After Delivery Of Kings Mail

ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND, Sept. 12, (Reuters). A plane of the King's flight carrying eleven people, four of whom were believed to belong to the King's household staff, today crashed near Newbills a small town north-west of Aberdeen.

No one was killed but the navigator was seriously injured and several others suffered from shock.

The plane, a "Viking" was returning to London after having brought the King's mail to Scotland and had just left the airport near Aberdeen, when the accident occurred.

More C. P. Ministers May Be "Thrown Out"

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 13.

Following the exit of the Health Minister, Dr. S. M. Hasan from the C.P. and Berar Ministry and the fall of his supporters outside the Cabinet, two more Ministers, according to the information gathered in informed circles, have been earmarked for removal so that there may be a complete and thorough "spring cleaning" in the Cabinet.

It is stated that the Ministry feels that the hon'ble Shree Brij Lal Biyani, Member, Council of State and the Constituent Assembly and the President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee has not been giving his "unstinted" support to the Cabinet and his activities are not quite helpful to the Ministry, and it will be not a surprise if the two nominees of Shri Biyani from Berar in the C.P. and Berar Cabinet are thrown out of the Ministry in the near future.

WESTERN EUROPEAN CUSTOMS UNION

PARIS, Sept. 12 (UPA): A 13-nation study group to examine the possibility of setting up a Western European Customs Union will be established in the near future, the French Foreign Office announced tonight.

It will consist of all the members of the 16-nation European Economic Cooperation Committee now sitting in Paris except Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. In earlier talks on the possibility of a Customs Union at the Cooperation Committee, both the Scandinavian countries opposed even the setting up of the study group. Denmark also was lukewarm but has agreed to join the group.

The inviting powers will be Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, and the other members of the group will consist of Austria, Great Britain, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Portugal and Turkey. It was not stated where the group would meet.

U.S. PROTEST TO YUGOSLAVIA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, (Reuters): The United States Government today protested vigorously to Yugoslavia over "unwarranted detention and maltreatment" of British and United States servicemen by Yugoslav authorities and demanded the immediate release of nine still held.

A similar protest is being delivered to Belgrade by the British Foreign Office, it is understood.

UNO EUROPEAN CHILDREN'S RELIEF

ZURICH, Sept. 12 (UPA). The formation of a United Nations Organisation for European Children's relief, was announced today.

J. Lubbock, the United Nations representative for European Children's relief, said that the organisation would be known as U.N.A.C.—United Nations Action Children.

He told a press conference that a majority of United Nations members had accepted the proposal for the establishment of such a organisation. He added that Russia had not disclosed her decision.

Sir Oliver Franks, announced at a Press Conference today.

Sir Oliver described six points on which the conference will reconsider its report on the light of last night's strictures by Mr. William Clayton, United States Economic Under-Secretary, who called it "too much of a shopping list". These points are:

1. General problems of internal stability, financial and monetary.
2. Common objectives and principles.
3. Trade and the relaxation of trade barriers.
4. Capital equipment.
5. Major production programmes which have been set out by the participating countries.
6. What form of organisation might be prepared to give effect to American aid.

Mahatma's Message To Refugees

"I Shall Do Or Die In Putting Matters Right"

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (A.P.I.): "I shall either put matters right or die in the process", Mahatma Gandhi said addressing refugees at Purana Qila today.

He added: "My heart beats for you and I want you to remember that there is one God for all and for me. To me there are no distinctions of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians. They are all one."

PEACE FOR ALL

Mahatma Gandhi assured the refugees that he had come to bring comfort to them and to give them his message that he would "do or die" in setting matters right. The pre-requisite of that was, Mahatma said, that there should be complete peace in Delhi for all.

Mahatma Gandhi, who was besieged by thousands of refugees some of whom appeared defiant with rage, took leave of them by saying that he had urgent matters in hand to attend to. He must devote his time to bringing comfort to them and also to arrange for their welfare.

Dewan Chamanlal who, along with Dr. Dinshaw Mehta, accompanied Mahatma Gandhi repeated what Mahatma had said loudly to the crowd, a part of which raised cries like "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai and Mahatma Gandhi Zindabad."

About 50,000 refugees, men, women and children are sheltered in Purana Qila and many more are daily trickling down there.

It was stated by some that the refugees were living in insanitary condition with inadequate food and cloth.

The camp is being taken over for management directly by the Dominion Government today.

LIAQUAT ALI IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Sept. 13 (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, arrived here today at 12-15 p.m. from Karachi. The party drove to Government House.

Earlier

KARACHI, September 13 (A.P.I.): The Premier of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, left for Lahore by air, this morning where he will discuss with the Governor of West Punjab, the ministers and the civil and military authorities, problems arising out of the evacuation of Muslim refugees from East Punjab.

It was understood earlier that on receiving information that the movement of Muslim refugees from East Punjab was being hindered, Pakistan's Prime Minister Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan flew to Lahore this morning to make suitable arrangements in this regard. He is likely to confer with the India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru tomorrow.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan will return to Karachi in four or five days time.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was accompanied by Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, the Finance Minister of the Pakistan Government, Mr. Gulam Mohammed and Mr. S. M. Yusuf, I.C.S., his private secretary.

Chinese Govt. Troops Join Reds?

SEANGHAI, Sept. 12 (UPA). The Communist Radio reported today that "over 500,000" Government soldiers who surrendered to Communist forces during the past year now form a "huge percentage" of the Red's regular forces.

The broadcast added that many captured soldiers had become squad leaders or platoon commanders on the Communist side where they were referred to as "liberated soldiers."

KHER TO ADDRESS MADRAS UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

MADRAS, Saturday: Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, has agreed to deliver the convocation address at the Madras University on October 6.

BOMBAY, Saturday: The meeting of the National Executive of the Socialist Party which was scheduled to be held here on September 24, 25 and 26 has been postponed indefinitely.

KARACHI LOOKS FOR NEW DELHI INITIATIVE

No Prospect Of Congress-League Coalition Ministries In Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 12. According to well-informed circles, the Pakistan Government has decided not to have Congress-League Coalition Ministries in any of the Pakistan provinces until the Congress High Command decides to have such Ministries in all the Indian Provinces.

Mr. M. A. Khuhro, the Premier of Sind, who was trying his best to have such a Ministry in Sind and on that account has until now kept two seats vacant in his Cabinet, has now been apprised of this decision.

It is however understood that the League is anxious to take in representatives of minorities in the Cabinets but this cannot be done owing to all the non-Muslim members in

the Sind Assembly belong to the Congress Party.

BALUCHISTAN TO BE A GOVERNOR'S PROVINCE

It has been decided to create Baluchistan into a full-fledged Governor's province and the present Agent to the Governor General will be appointed its first Governor.

COMPULSORY ARABIC

It is learnt, efforts are being made to make Arabic compulsory in all the schools and Colleges in Pakistan. In this connection, Mr. Azmi Azhari, Secretary of the Arabic Society, Hyderabad (Deccan) has arrived here and is carrying on negotiations with the Pakistan Ministry of Education to pass an order to this effect.

NEHRU ON "ENORMOUS" REFUGEE PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 9)

rather taken unawares by these happenings. Perhaps it was our fault and we ought not to have been taken unawares by anything. And if a Government is taken unawares, it must suffer for it. For the first few days we rather underestimated what was going to happen. Having underestimated once, twice, three times, we decided not to do it again. So we built up a machinery which could deal with every possible contingency and emergency all over India and not merely here or there. That is the organisation we have been building up. Immediate decision is made on every matter that comes up. In the last four or five days it has been functioning and it has already produced good results and I have no doubt it will become more and more efficient. In the same way, a little later, we started the Delhi Emergency Committee. In the last two days that also has begun to function more or less properly and I think in a day or two it will work much more efficiently, so that we have come to grips with this problem and we are going to deal with it firmly and in all its aspects. The results of our dealing with it are already fairly visible. There will be more evidence soon."

RESPONSIBILITY OF PRESS

One of the chief things in dealing with a big situation like this, said Pandit Nehru, was to understand it in its proper perspective. Sitting in Delhi, sometimes more or less local events might overwhelm us and we might even lose sight of the whole of the city of Delhi more so of the whole of India.

Criticising some of the press reports that had been sent from Delhi or elsewhere about recent happenings in India, Pandit Nehru said that some of them were quite extraordinarily wide of the mark. For instance, the External Affairs Ministry received a message from Washington that a certain news agency had sent a message there stating that half a million people had died in Delhi. It was an extraordinary statement to make even for a person who had great imagination. So far as he knew, no such statement was sent from Delhi even by that agency. Where it emanated from and how it reached Washington it was not representatives of that Agency.

EXTRAORDINARY HAPPENING

Looking at the disturbances in their proper perspective, it was a long story. What we had seen in the last month was really a very extraordinary thing, extraordinary anywhere and even more extraordinary in India, for India was a more peaceful country than any other country in the world. Many average Indians had behaved with quite excessive brutality in the past few weeks, though normally they disliked to kill even a mosquito or a snake. This meant that something had happened which had almost deranged and completely upset all their mental machinery—some terrible shocks or processes or shocks. Therefore if we wanted to understand them, we must understand those processes of shocks that had made these peaceful individuals behave in this ferocious manner.

He did not propose to go into the relative ferocity in the disturbances of the Hindu or Sikh or Muslim. It had been all round. One thing he would say was that he found in reports especially in foreign reports, statements made to the effect that the blame—if not all, the great part of it—lay with the Sikhs. The was not fair to the Sikhs. The Sikhs undoubtedly had misbehaved

as others had misbehaved but to cast the blame on the Sikhs was completely wrong.

PEASANT UPHEAVAL

These events started from August 16 last year when there was the Calcutta killing. That was followed by Noakhali, each time on an ascending scale in some ways of brutality and killing. Then there was very big retaliation in Behar. It was a kind of peasant upheaval no doubt not sudden but still it seemed sudden. And yet this vast present upheaval was dealt within a week. "It was one of these most efficient and effective things that any Government could do in the circumstances," said Pandit Nehru.

PUNJAB IN THE PICTURE

Early this year, in March, the Punjab came into the picture—Rawalpindi, Multan, Lahore, Amritsar and also bits of the Frontier Province like Hazara district, which was practically Punjabi. A very large number of villages were burnt and other horrible things happened in those places. That really was the beginning of the new phase and because of that a considerable number of people migrated from all those areas. There was also a fair number from Lahore, Amritsar and other places. It was not a big wave as it was seen now but still it was fairly considerable and in the course of three or four months, he imagined, over a quarter of a million people certainly came away from those areas to Delhi and to the northern parts of the U.P. May be, their number was three or four hundred thousand—no statistics had been kept or could easily be kept. In Lahore, meanwhile, the trouble continued as in Amritsar and petty trouble elsewhere also.

That kind of trouble, unfortunate as it was, had happened on a smaller scale previously. It now happened on a bigger scale. One might say that in the Punjab there was an even balance, more or less, taken as a whole, and that even balance had kept the peace because people knew that if that balance was upset there would be a big trouble. Instead of that, other things happened which led to the trouble and then came the partition business which excited the Punjab greatly and when ultimately partition actually came in the midst of the continuous trouble that was going on, immediately a feeling of great insecurity came to the Punjab.

Unfortunately, the accounts from the West Punjab till very recently, or even now, had been far more limited and they had not had any proper accounts from large areas of West Punjab. They had on the whole been better served with news from East Punjab because various things had helped them.

Referring to the disturbances in Delhi, Pandit Nehru pointed out that on the whole the population of Delhi had been very peaceful and orderly and Delhi had had a joint, Hindu-Muslim life for 400 or 500 years. But nearly quarter of the population in Delhi now consisted of refugees. The refugees who came last month had seen the most terrible things and many of them might be considered as completely unhinged.

He did not know how many of them would have reacted under similar experiences. Anyhow, the disturbances developed to some extent like a snowball, partly because of past happenings and partly because of the refugees who had spread out. He thought it would be correct to say that 75 per cent of what had happened in Delhi was directly due to the reactions of the stories brought by the refugees.

JAWAHAR FOR LAHORE

(Continued from Page 9—) broke up the mob. Since then fresh reinforcements have been sent to the area. The area however is still in a disturbed state.

Old Delhi Quiet

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (A.P.I.) Last night was generally quiet in Old Delhi. The only incident reported at police headquarters was a case of arson on Bahadurgarh Road. The fire brigade extinguished the flames. Early this morning, the police were still at the spot.

Yesterday afternoon, curfew was imposed from 3 p.m. instead of 6 p.m. in certain areas following reports of looting. Information came in at 2 p.m. that a shop was being looted near the Clock Tower in Chandni Chowk. A police party rushed to the scene. Eight arrests were made and some of the looted property was recovered.

Later in the afternoon, there was a report that a house in Nai Sarak was being looted. Necessary action was taken immediately.

In the evening a report was received at headquarters that for several days, shots had been fired after dusk from a house in Ballimaran Street. Police officers were immediately detailed to watch the house and, if necessary, to approach the military for aid in having it searched.

MRS. RAJEN NEHRU VISITS REFUGEES

Mrs. Rajen Nehru visited the Jamma Masjid refugee camp at 6 p.m. yesterday and spoke to the refugees. She assured them that adequate arrangements were being made in regard to food, water supply and medical aid.

Later Mr. Zubair Qureshi, the spokesman of the refugees, accompanied Mrs. Rajen Nehru to the Town Hall and took delivery of the food that had been cooked for the refugees. Mrs. Nehru also visited several other refugee camps yesterday.

LAHORE: Reports received from the districts on Friday, mentioned very few incidents of a communal nature. The situation was generally quiet and peaceful throughout the province and the police were in effective control over criminal elements, says a press note issued by the Director, Public Relations, West Punjab.

CALCUTTA continued to be quiet and normal throughout Saturday, says a press note issued by the West Bengal Government.

SIX KILLED IN SIMLA

SIMLA, Sept. 12 (A.P.I.): Six persons were killed outright or succumbed to injuries in hospital when a bomb exploded on Cart Road immediately after the curfew was lifted this morning at 10 a.m.

Hospital also treated some victims of stabbing outrages. Ten persons with minor injuries were discharged.

A few shops on the Mall were broken open and looted yesterday. Some of the looters have been arrested.

A few inmates have been evacuated to safer localities under police escort. The town has again been placed under curfew till 9 a.m. to-morrow. With occasional breaks, Simla has been under curfew for the last four days.

Emergency Committee To Run Refugee Camps In Delhi.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (A.P.I.): The Delhi Emergency Committee has taken over the responsibility of running all the refugee camps in the Capital including the Purana Qila Camp which has so far been under the direct control of Mr. Zahid Husain, High Commissioner for Pakistan in India. This was announced at to-day's meeting of the Delhi Emergency Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. H. Bhabha.

Mrs. Rajen Nehru reported about the conditions in the several refugee camps she visited this morning and late last evening, which included Jamma Masjid, Id Gah, Kingsway, Outram Lines, etc. Local Muslim leaders accompanied her when she visited certain camps. The Committee decided to give effect to certain measures to improve food distribution and sanitation and medical facilities. It was also decided to send vaccines immediately into the Purana Qila Camp.

The Ex-Auxiliary Force men who have responded to the call have been doing excellent service in evacuating the refugees.

The Committee decided to take steps to remove the refugees from the Paharganj Area to Humayun's Tomb and to improve the sanitation of the Subzimidandi Area.

The Zonal Headquarters of Paharganj, it is announced, has been moved to Sadar Bazar where the Military, Police, Civil Administration and Non-Official Organisations have already been functioning.

FIRST INDIAN TO WIN WESTERN INDIA TITLE

NASIK, Sept. 13 (A.P.I.): N. E. D. Pandole of Bombay won the Western India Gold Championship to-day, beating Major C. Blair (one up). Pandole is the first Indian to win the championship which was started in 1905.

War On Agricultural Pests

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY PASSES BILL FOR PROTECTION OF CROPS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

POONA, September 12.—It was a field day for agriculturist in Bombay Assembly today. Besides passing the Bill to repeal and re-enact the Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act of 1941 the House disposed of all amendments to the Bill for the Prevention of Fragmentation of Agricultural Holdings and for their Consolidation as it emerged and passed its second reading.

OBJECT OF BILL

The Agriculturists Pest Act is designed to deal with the protection of crops against damage from insect pests and Plant Diseases such as mild aphid stem borer, cotton bill worm, grass hopper and coconut tree pests, Koleroga which specially affects betel-nut palms, rust which during last year has acquired great measure of notoriety and various other diseases and noxious weeds injurious to crops. The Bill makes provision for declaration of such pests and calling on occupiers of land to take certain steps. In case of their failure provision is made for Government carrying out these measures and recovering cost of it. There are also provisions for compensation in case of damage to land or crop.

MINISTER PATIL EXPLAINS

Several members while supporting the measure gave detailed suggestions regarding treatment of some of the pests. Most of them stressed that in this matter legislation by itself was not enough and that Government must take energetic action in fighting pests.

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, stated that the Agriculture Dept. was doing all that it could to deal with pests. He gave the instance of grasshoppers. The usual method of dealing with this pest was tar and tin plates. These materials were freely supplied to peasants by the Department. This year, however, it was found that the pest could be more permanently eradicated by the use of insecticide called Gammaxane. But Government could not obtain more than 20 tons of this material. Continuing the Minister said that usually people co-operated with the Agricultural Department in these measures. No orders in fact were issued under the old Act which was being repealed during the last six years. Only this year an order was issued with regard to rust. Investigation had shown that rust which affected wheat crops last year was still in soil and if any wheat was sown during the monsoon rust would reappear. Therefore orders had been issued prohibiting wheat crop. Meanwhile Agricultural Research Council was experimenting to produce rust resisting wheat seed.

It was only when peasants proved recalcitrant and refused co-operation with the measures suggested by the Agricultural Department that provisions of this Bill would come into force. As this generally happened when parties feared financial loss provision had been made for payment of

compensation to them. The Bill was passed without opposition or amendment.

LAND CONSOLIDATION SCHEME

The House then took up consideration of the Fragmentation and Consolidation Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee. Although a number of amendments were moved by Mr. M. A. Bhaijee all but two of them were withdrawn on basis of clarifications or assurances provided by Mr. Morarji Desai Minister in Charge. Speaking on one of these amendments seeking to exempt Wakf property from operation of certain provisions of the Bill, Mr. Morarji Desai assured that all legitimate religious sentiments would be respected. Government would not be so stupid as to take graves and give land for agriculture. But actual tillage lands appertaining to religious institutions would come under the scheme of consolidation like any other land.

BHAIJEE'S AMENDMENTS

Of the two amendments which were put to vote and lost one sought to delete provision making decision of the Settlement Commissioner in matter of compensation final subject to appeal to the Government. The other amendment was of greater significance. The first draft of the Bill had provided that the cost of the consolidation scheme should be recoverable from owners and that they should be given remission of land revenue by half for three years. The Select Committee, however, changed this position. It deleted the provision regarding recovery of the cost as well as remission of land revenue. Further it introduced an additional provision stipulating that Government must advance to peasant any money he may need for fulfilling objects of the Bill. Mr. M. M. Bhaijee's amendment not only wanted restoration of remission but its raising to five years.

Mr. Morarji Desai replying to the debate on this amendment stated that it was the intention of the Government to meet the cost of the scheme although there was no specific provision to that effect in the Bill. As far as remission was concerned that remission would amount to a gift which would neither increase production nor help agriculturist to develop an attitude of self reliance. He also revealed that the cost of implementing Mr. Bhaijee's amendment would be nearly nine crores. The idea of the Government was to use all the available resources for ameliorative measures of a more permanent nature.

Industrialists Support Cripps Plan To Increase Export

LONDON, Sept. 13. (Reuter): The British Government's call to industry for an immediate boost of one-third in exports met a quick response from leading industries who agreed it could be done—if raw materials were available and travel and currency facilities provided for salesmanship.

In an 8,000-word speech heralding a huge export drive, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, demanded that Britain must export immediately £31,000,000 worth more goods each month above the £95,000,000 figure now reached.

Then by the end of 1947, he declared that total exports of manufactured goods of all kinds must reach the value of £115,900,000 which will be 188 per cent of the 1938 figure. Overall volume of exports must reach 160 per cent by that time.

Hardly had he finished his address to 2,000 employers and employees when support was pledged to him.

Declaring that the programme meant that Britain would have to export a quarter of everything she made, Sir Clive Baillieu acting President of the Federation of British Industries said that private industry must be able freely to send men abroad to make contacts.

Sir Clive said the targets announced by Sir Stafford Cripps could not be met in high priced quality goods alone. "It is the necessities of life rather than the luxuries which provided they are cheap enough and of good enough value can be sold these days."

Labours support was promised by Stanley Tewson, Secretary of the Trades Union Council, who said that "all the knowledge, good will and experience of the trade unions" are at the service of the cabinet. "We accept the challenge of our time," he said.

Spokesmen of the motor car industry pointed to their low allotment of steel and to the existence of currency embargoes as difficulties facing their meeting the full targets.

In London financial circles emphasis was placed less on the new announced export targets than on the general policies Cripps defined to make these targets attainable.

It was forecast that the Government's announcement made an interim budget this autumn necessary to curb inflationary spending power which will be boosted partly because of withdrawal of goods from the stores and partly because of the cut of £200,000,000 year in capital investment projects.

Italian Claims Cure For Hardening Of Arteries

MILAN: (Reuter)—A 38 years old Milan doctor, Signor Domenico Sandona, claims to have discovered a cure for sclerosis (hardening) of the arteries.

He has produced many testimonials from colleagues, including one from the chief doctor of Milan University Hospital, and photostatic copies of all the documents pertaining to his discovery, but has not yet disclosed details of the medicine.

During the last few months Doctor Sandona has pressed forward with his experiments at the University Hospital, and 15 out of 18 cases treated with the new cure gave 100 per cent positive results.

The medicine, which was subjected to many tests at the Milan University Institute of Pharmacology, has been found absolutely free of toxic effects, Doctor Sandona stated.

The treatment consists of 50 injections given at intervals—one a day for a fortnight, followed by about 20 days rest, then fifteen more injections, and so on.

BATAVIA, Sept. 12. (Reuter): Dr. Sjarifoedin, Premier of the Indonesian Republic, has sent a message to the Australian Premier, Mr. Chifley, asking him to send to Jogjakarta, the Republican capital, a representative to discuss with him many points. Indonesia wishes to raise on the Three Nations' Commission, Jogjakarta radio said tonight.

U. Saw Pleads For European Diet

RANGOON, Sept. 12. (Reuter): U. Saw, ex-Premier of Burma, who has been detained since his arrest two days after the assassinations of the seven Burmese Ministers on July 19, has petitioned the prison authorities for permission to have European diet, daily newspapers, and visits from his wife, according to Burmese press reports today.

U. Saw is held in Insein prison on the outskirts of Rangoon. The date of his trial has not yet been announced.

Premier Thakin Nu today announced that the Government had launched an anti-corruption campaign throughout the country. A start had already been made with the dismissal of corrupt official in the Civil Supply organisation.

Fascists Honour Spot Where Mussolini Was Hung

MILAN (Reuter): Italian police recently found Fascist mementos and emblems on the spot where the bodies of Mussolini and a number of high-ranking fascists were hung up by their feet on April 28, 1945, after their death. There were a bunch of red and white carnations surrounded by a belt of green grass, a pennon made of black silk having a golden "M" embroidered in the centre, a tricolour ribbon inscribed with the caption "Most faithful to their Duce," and two printed leaflets—one showing Mussolini's image and the slogan "Killed! Purged! You belong to us and are present!" the other carrying the slogan "Under the shadow of our annons it is good to live, but if necessary it will be even better to die!"

ATTEMPTS TO END U.N. DISARMAMENT DEADLOCK

BRITISH PROPOSAL INTERESTS U.S. AND FRANCE

LAKE SUCCESS (NEW YORK), Sept. 12. (Reuter): In an attempt to break the disarmament talks deadlock today, Britain proposed that the disarmament Committee of the United Nations Conventional Armaments Commission should avoid big issues and try to start with small steps.

Sir Alexander Cadogan suggested that it might start with the restricted system of international survey of armaments and armed forces.

Afterwards the disarmament body could tackle bigger problems such as military expenditure, raw materials used for armaments and war production.

The United States and French delegates thought the British proposal "very interesting" but believed it necessary to try to deal with general principles of disarmament first.

The Committee set September 18 as the deadline for the submission of ideas on how disarmament should be tackled.

France Would Oppose Giving Up "Veto"

PARIS, Sept. 12. (Reuter): M. Georges Bidault, the French Foreign Minister, told the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly today that he would oppose any move which would mean France giving up her right of veto in the United Nations Security Council, it was learned from a well-informed source.

M. Bidault, who is due to leave for Lake Success on Monday, told the Commission that it was understood there was no question of fusing the French zone of Germany with the joint Anglo-United States Zone. Nothing could be decided until precise proposals had been made and not in any case before the November meeting of the big four Foreign Ministers (Mr. Bevin—Britain, Mr. Marshall—United States, M. Molotov—U.S.S.R. and M. Bidault).

Burma Railway: Make Rapid Progress

RANGOON, (Reuter): The rehabilitation of Burma's railway system has made "rapid progress" in the last two years, it was officially revealed here. Nearly 1500 miles of railway has been reconstructed and opened to traffic, while further 500 miles of railway now being speedily rehabilitated, will be opened to traffic "very shortly."

The schedule of services, which follows the prewar pattern, is being enforced on all lines, in spite of the dacoit menace in the districts and occasional cases of sabotage.

A major portion of Burma's 3,000 miles of main highway has also been re-conditioned and motor traffic is maintained "almost on prewar levels."

The rehabilitation of railways and highways, it was stated, was being carried out in the face of a serious shortage of construction material and equipment.

U.S. King Of Strike-Breakers Dead

NEW YORK: (Reuter)—PEARL L. BERGOFF, who amassed a 10,000,000 dollars (£2,500,000) fortune as "King of the Strike-breakers" through more than two decades of labour warfare, has died here aged 73.

Last year he denounced his past with the declaration "I swear to God if I had my life to live over, with my organising ability, I'd be for labour. I'd be another John L. Lewis (U. S. coal-mines leader)."

Bergoff broke 300 strikes in 20 years.

"BIGGEST CROOKED GAMBLING LAYOUT" BROKEN UP

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. (Reuter): New York city detectives to-day broke up what they described as "the biggest crooked gambling layout" ever uncovered by them in a raid on a suite of rooms in the fashionable hotel Marguery, Park Avenue.

They found trick mirrors from behind which "spotters" were able to pass signals disclosing card hands held by visiting gamblers. They also found hundreds of pairs of loaded dice.

Detectives, disguised as workmen and bell-boys had "watched" for two weeks, the police stated.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13. (U. P. I.): Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Premier of West Bengal, left yesterday on his first official tour of the Birbhum District.

ISMAY TO DISCUSS EXCHANGE OF POPULATION PLANS

KARACHI, September 13 (UPI).—There are reports current here that Lord Ismay, Chief of Lord Mountbatten's staff, who arrived here yesterday evening will discuss with the Governor-General of Pakistan among other matters the last alternative, namely, the exchange of population between the two Dominions.

Lord Ismay is staying at the Government House and will be here for two days.

ZAHID HUSSEIN IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Sept. 13. (API): Mr. Zauid Hussain Pakistan's High Commissioner in India, who arrived in Karachi by air on Friday to hold consultations with the Pakistan Government, is expected to leave for Delhi by air in two or three days.

COL. GILL ALIVE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13. (API): A telegram addressed to the Associated Press of India by Niranjan Singh Gill from Majitha (Amritsar) says:—

"Please Publish I am well and not killed as reported — Niranjan Singh Gill."

A report appeared in the press sometime ago to the effect that Col. Niranjan Singh Gill of the Indian National Army was killed in the Ghorbance.

The central topic among the sporting circles in Bombay at present is the Stand Catastrophe at the Cooperage and the consequent abandonment of the Rovers Cup and the Western India Championship by the W.I.F.A. There is no doubt that the Committee was shocked beyond measure by the terrible tragedy which involved the loss of a couple of lives and serious injury to limbs of many others. Actually there are about 50 people lying in the E.G., G.T. and J.J. Hospitals with fractured legs and other injuries. Many more must be nursing their wounds at home. Such a state of affairs is bound to upset and unnerve anybody—and more so, the officials who are responsible for the management of the Association.

INQUIRY BY C.M.P.

How and why the accident took place it is difficult to say. The Government of Bombay has asked the Chief Presidency Magistrate to hold an Official inquiry into the matter. From the public point of view, this must be quite re-assuring. If any blame attaches to anybody for the mishap, the C.P.M. is bound to lay it at the doors of the proper quarters. And if he finds that it was an accident pure and simple, everybody would be satisfied that the Committee was not at fault. In any case, this inquiry was absolutely necessary from every point of view. Even the Committee is anxious to be exculpated

SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

STAND CATASTROPHE AT COOPERAGE. INQUIRY BY C.P.M. GOVERNMENT TO BUILD STADIA. DISAPPOINTMENT AT CLOSE OF ROVERS. BOMBARDMENT OF QUERIES. CONTEMPTIBLE BEHAVIOUR BY SPECTATORS. IMPOSSIBLE PROPOSITION. LEGAL SNAG. SAD REFLECTION.

from any criticism at the hands of the public.

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD STADIA.

I was very pleased to hear from Shri Morarji Desai, our Home and Revenue Minister, that the Bombay Government intends to build Stadia of its own and let them out to sporting bodies for running their competitions. If their plans materialise in the near future, it will be a great boon to comparatively poor associations like the B.P.O.A. and the public in general. The Revenue Department will reap a good harvest annually which the contractors were pocketing all these years. If, however, the Government does not want to shoulder the responsibility of building the stadia and maintaining the playgrounds at their own expense, they

must allow the provincial sporting bodies to erect permanent stands, so that accidents of the above type do not recur in future.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT CLOSE OF ROVERS.

Keen disappointment is felt everywhere at the sudden termination of the Rovers. The tournament was just looking up brightly at the passing away of the rains. At the time of the calamity, we were being treated to one of the finest fairs we have enjoyed for a long time. On the one hand we had the premier Indian team, Mohun Bagan from Calcutta, and on the other there was the celebrated South Staffordshire Regiment, playing in their last soccer competition in this country. Never again shall we see two such teams meeting one another on Indian soil. Thus it was a memorable occasion in the history of Bombay's—and India's—soccer. Instead of leaving a glorious memory of the fight it has occasioned a sad one—a thing to which neither has contributed an iota on their own account.

BOMBARDMENT OF QUERIES

Wherever I go I am bombarded with queries. "Why did you stop the tournament?" "If you were afraid of the hooligans, why did you not seek police help?" "Why did you not finish it at the Brabourne Stadium, or at the St. Xavier's ground, Parel?" Or "Why didn't you stage it within closed doors?" So on and so forth. Everybody appears to be of the opinion that the tournament should not have been abandoned. "Are you going to abandon your competitions in future, if a handful of 'mawalis' create a little trouble for you?" Is another query which has been repeatedly directed at me during the last few days. As for the feelings of the players of the five teams concerned in the "lock-out", I had better leave it to the imagination of my readers.

CONTEMPTIBLE BEHAVIOUR.

Nevertheless, I must condemn in the strongest possible terms the behaviour of those spectators who hampered the prompt rescue and medical attendance of the injured after the accident. If they had a spark of human sympathy left in them, they would not have disturbed the authorities by their unruly and callous behaviour. All that they seemed to be anxious about was the few annas that they had paid in to witness the match! They surrounded the club house in large numbers and demanded refund of their money. Were it possible, the Committee might have given it back to them. But how could they, when people had been admitted through the turnstiles without tickets and at different rates? All were sure to claim the highest figure having paid the lowest!

IMPOSSIBLE PROPOSITION.

Then there was the question of admitting everybody free at the replay of the match. Where was the guarantee that only those who had paid to come in on the first occasion, would claim admission at the replay. The probability was that those who had not paid or come on the first occasion would occupy the stands and the grounds from mid-day and prevent from entering those who had actually paid before.

This had happened once before in the Nadkarni Cup final. Needless to mention, with Mohun Bagan in view the rush would have been so great that it would have been impossible for the police to prevent a major-

IS IT TRUE?

That some of the football fans of Bombay imagine that the best way to ensure the safety of the victims of the Cooperage accident and to ameliorate their suffering was to create confusion and add to the difficulties of the authorities?

That they exhibited their sporting and humanitarian feelings by shouting for a prompt refund of the admission charges—just when the injured lying under the debris were crying for help and assistance?

That after assuring themselves free admission for the replay, they generously demanded from the W. I. F. A. an assurance that the gate-receipts of the day would be used for the relief of the victims of the mishap?

That failing to get such an assurance from the Committee, who were busily engaged in attending to the injured, these "sportsmen" revelled in an orgy of vandalism?

That they considered pulling down the fencing and throwing stones at the stands, as the most sporting way to sympathise with the sufferers?

That the W.I.F.A. committee has cancelled all matches for the rest of the season as a tribute to the hooligans of the local soccer world?

That henceforth the rowdy elements will have the last word in deciding the fate of tournaments and matches—unless the Committees have guts to face and overpower them?

That grief and disappointment has overcast the football atmosphere of Bombay due to casualties among fans, and abandonment of the Rovers Tournament?

That Mohun Bagan failed for the third time to carry away the much-coveted trophy to Calcutta, because Fate and the hooligans, jointly combined to deprive them of the honour?

That they bade adieu to Bombay by saying, "Keep your Cup and the goondas at home, we have had enough of them?"

clash among the spectators and the authorities.

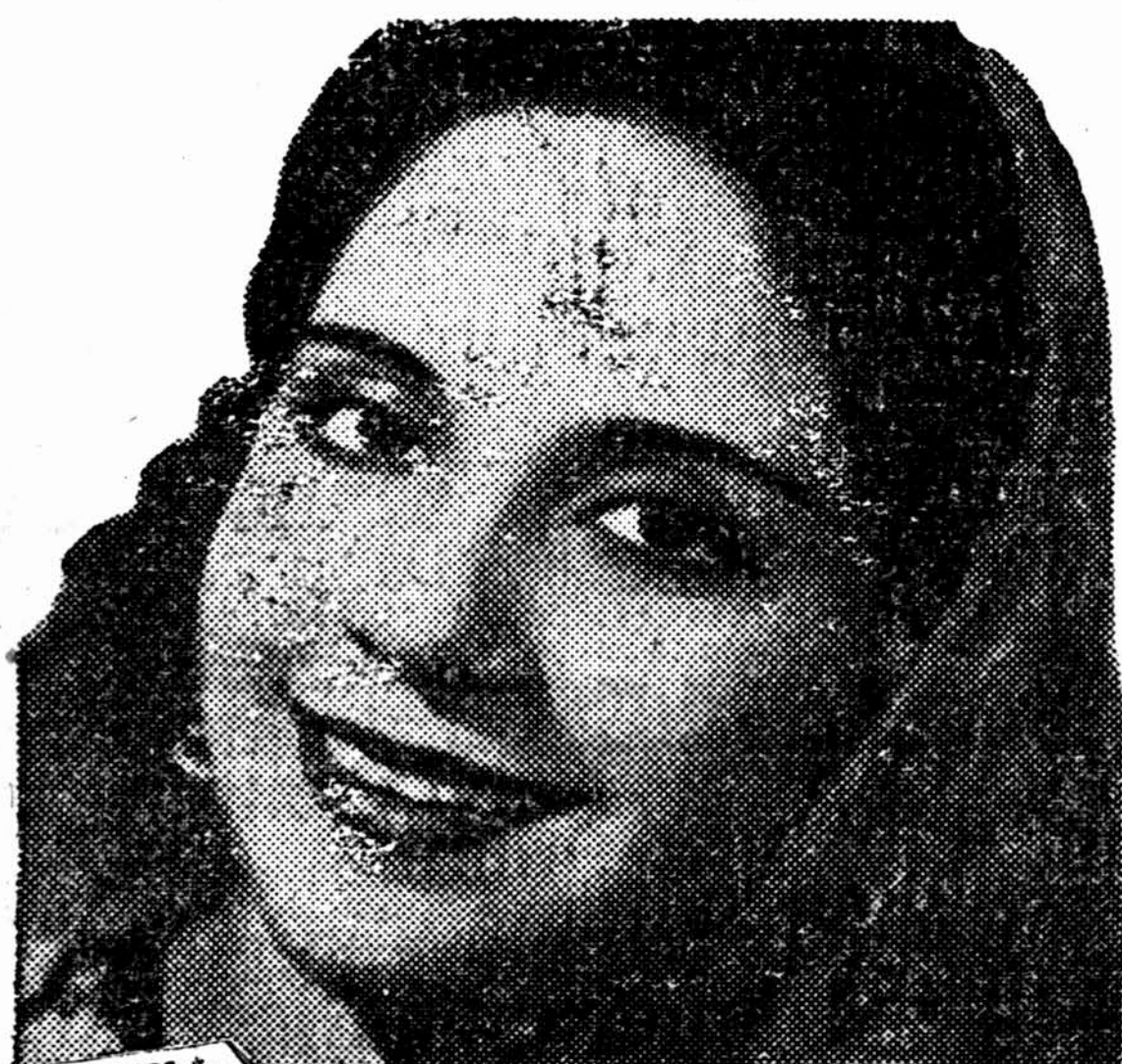
LEGAL SNAG.

It would have been wiser to stage the replay for the benefit of charity. I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that even the rowdy elements would have felt ashamed to repeat their last performance. Unfortunately some legal difficulty seems to have prevented the W.I.F.A. from doing the only right thing they could have done under the circumstances.

SAD REFLECTION.

It is sad to reflect that our soccer season should have been closed abruptly when it was nearing its climax. Were it continued and brought to a successful termination, it would have been one of the finest Rovers we have seen for many years. The long-looked-for contest between the premier Indian team from Bengal, Mohun Bagan, and the leading Indian side of our city, Trades, would have provided the Cooperage fans with a rare treat. It would also show how far our standard has risen in comparison with Calcutta. Alas! Our desires and hopes have been dashed to the ground by the cruel hands of fate and the hooligans!

As the Committee has now decided not to compete in the National Championship. This year there is no chance of a comparison between the two in the near future.



*Lux Toilet Soap guards
GEETA NIZAMI'S
fresh smooth skin . . .*

This charming and talented star knows the importance to her skin of a regular beauty routine. She always gives her smooth, lovely complexion the gentle care of Lux Toilet Soap—she says it's the best way she knows of keeping her skin clear and

flawless. Why don't you try it too? You'll love the perfumed, creamy lather of this pure, white soap.

Geeta Nizami is now appearing in Navyug Chitrapat's Production "The Return of Panna," in which she gives one of the best performances of her career.

LUX TOILET SOAP
The Beauty Soap of the Film-stars!

LTS. 165-50-40

LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

DOCTORS ALWAYS PREFER

Vinkola

The Ideal Tonic

STANDARD PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.
CALCUTTA

FREE!

WORTH INFORMATION BROCKET

DIABETOX

A SCIENTIFIC PREPARATION FOR

Diabetes

FROM

THE HIMALAYA DRUG CO.,
251 HORNBY RD., FORT BOMBAY.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.

HYDROCELE SPECIALIST who—

WITHOUT OPERATION

CURES HYDROCELE at one sitting in 15 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay has at present two consulting rooms (1) SARDARGRIHA HOTEL CRAWFORD MARKET (2) IVANHOE BUILDING 4th floor. BACK BAY RECLAMATION, Fort.

Phone—27390 for details with certificates send 4 As. stamps.

Too Young ^4 Forty!

Older The Man Better The Worker In These Jobs

Is a man of forty too old and too set in his ways to be worth employing?

This is the reason given for several hundred men with technical experience finding themselves loose on the labour market. The bright promise of a future in engineering, for example, is clouding with doubt for the ex-Service technicians and young men from the technical schools. They are wondering if it is worth years of study if, around the age of forty, they cannot risk moving to a better job without endangering their salary and superannuation.

If a trained engineer is too old at forty to be given the chance of a job what of other trades and professions?

In most of them the case is rather the opposite. You find that you are too young at forty!

Added Abilities

Professional men, doctors, lawyers, authors, to name only three, move from sphere to sphere gathering added abilities as they grow older. They will advance the opinion that at forty they are just getting the hang of their jobs. At sixty they feel they are beginning to know something. And as the years go by after that age they gather a fund of experience to enable them to work well.

Something more robust, perhaps? Well, you cannot hope to rise high in Service rank, or become a police inspector, or make much of a farmer until you are past the forty mark.

And politicians are still "promising young men" until they are around fifty.

Most notable of all trades where experience is the main requisite and age the hall-mark is among the craftsmen. For these jobs you need to begin young for the older you grow the better

workman you become.

Striking Proof

This was proved in startling fashion during the war years when craftsmen of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths trade from Sheffield and elsewhere went to work in aeroplane factories.

Among the tasks set them was the soldering of joints in various metal components.

When inspectors came to examine their work every piece of soldering was rejected as unsuitable.

An investigation was held into this wholesale condemnation of the work of these men, many with fifty years experience of working with the finest of precious metals. The result of the investigation is amusing and instructive.

It was found that these expert craftsmen were so good at soldering that they made perfect joints without the solder showing.

The common run of work inspectors had previously only been used to the slap-happy jobs where the solder was lumped on the joints ten times too thickly. They did not know such a standard of good workmanship existed.

Probably these Gold and Silversmiths have a higher percentage of elderly men still working than any other craft or trade. Recent figures of London craftsmen reveal that 40 per cent. are over fifty years old, 20-25 per cent. over sixty; and forty-three men are still working as well as ever although over seventy years of age.

Still Going Strong

Throughout the main centre of the trade in Sheffield, and in other provincial cities, the age position is similar.

Nor is this a case of old men sticking to a job past normal retirement age. Many of these fine workers retired years ago. But they have returned to their benches and employers have been only too glad to welcome them back.

What of other workers? Is there any limit to the length of their useful years?

In Britain a postman recently retired at the age of 95. An Essex barber still carries on clipping at 85. There's a London taxi-driver taking on all the odds of present-day traffic at 83.

Working with a will in the 70's is a

By George Riscoe

whole host of men. My own barber has been on the job for fifty-eight years—he is now 73. There are coal-shepherds, cobblers, shop-assistants, miners, shepherds, cobblers, shop-assistants, entertainers, thousands of them, born 1877 or before and still going strong.

No Full Pension

Not all of them are doing it for love of their work. Many would retire if they could live on an Old Age Pension or if they were entitled to draw a sufficiently large enough retirement pension. For the fact is, that out of 4,100,000 men and women in Britain old enough to draw a full Old Age Pension, no less than 540,000 are not getting their full amount because they are still earning at work.

Men of 65 receive ten shillings a week, increased to twenty-six shillings a week if not working. At seventy they receive the full amount whether working or not.

So we have 250,000 men between 65 and 70 and 290,000 old ladies holding down various jobs and helping the country to maintain output for home and export market.

For employers don't pay wages for faith, hope and charity.

Can anyone still credit the "too old at forty" bogey?

If that charge cannot be made on the score of workmanship or the ability to do a full day's work, then one of the reasons may lie in Insurance.

The cure

Employers have made the claim that if they take on a new workman of forty they are likely to lose money by including him in their superannuation schemes. They state, too, that a man of this age is more liable to illness, thus losing them output and money paid in sickness benefits. This bar to employment is keeping many on the dole or forcing experienced men to take jobs where their technical knowledge is wasted.

So while a man may leave his firm with several years of valuable experience in brain and fingers, he is not so welcome elsewhere unless he is exceptionally brilliant.

The cure for this problem is surely that payments made to any firm, Government office, local council, or whatever the employment is, should be made transferable from business to business. On this shifting system a worker could draw his full benefits even if he has been one day with his new firm.

While this would not ensure a job for everybody it would clear away one of the snags that prevent a free circulation of skilled workers.

For today we cannot afford the manpower to say anyone is too old at any age.

A Game With A Moral

BY MORRISON COLLADAY

BE A MIND READER...

YOU WILL learn a lot of your friends' secrets if you can persuade them to play an interesting little game with you. It is simple enough and unless they happen to have read something like this article they will not suspect your motives.

All you do is read a list of, say fifty selected words to your victim. As you read each word he tells you the first word it makes him think of. For example, if your word is "good" the usual response is "bad." If instead of "bad" the response is "hypocrite," it not only throws a very definite light on the examinee's character but suggests an emotional experience.

The brain is composed of thousands of nerve filaments—association fibres they are called—crossing and re-crossing each other reaching every part of the organ. They form a connecting series of paths along which our thoughts travel. They make connected thought possible.

Our thoughts follow paths to which they are accustomed. Most people think of "bad" when "good" is mentioned, as suggested above. But suppose you had known a person who professed to be very good and you knew he wasn't. If it happened to be a casual acquaintance, his real character wouldn't be important enough for you to change your thinking. But suppose it had been a wife or husband—then you would probably feel very strongly about it. Then your response to the word "good" might easily be "hypocrite," and when you made it you would be telling the questioner a lot about yourself.

On these word-association tests, different persons will take longer or shorter time in answering. It may be a half second, a second, or even a second and half but this "reaction time," as it is called, will remain approximately the same for a person except when a word has an emotional significance for that particular individual.

Suppose you should be questioning a mother whose son had just been accused of a crime. When you suggest the word "bad" to her, she will probably shy away from the ordinary answer and try to think of some

that expresses her emotional reaction. In this case her word might be "weak." This emotional interference consumes time, and if her usual reaction time was one second this response may have taken three.

So in trying to find out your friends' secrets with these word-association tests, you should note not

only the word given in response to yours, but the time of the reaction. Anyone can play the game, though naturally a professional psychologist would deduce more from the responses than an amateur would.

On this page is the report of a first test made by an amateur on a

group of men and women ranging in age from eighteen to sixty, using what is known as the Kent-Rosanoff list of words. The test words appear in the first column, the average response in the second, the unusual response in the third, and in the fourth, the questioner's comments on the unusual response.

Test Word	Average Response	Unusual Response	Questioner's Comments on Unusual Responses
1—Dark	Light	Bad	Probably associated with unpleasant experience
2—Music	Pleasure	Noise	Shows what he really thinks of music
3—Sickness	Piano	Death	Recalls recent sorrow
4—Man	Health	Strong	Kind she admires?
5—Deep	Woman		
6—Soft	River	Suspicious	Looks as if that is what she is.
7—Eating	Shallow	Woman	Kind of woman he likes.
8—Mountain	Hard		
9—House	Food	Indigestion	Bet he doesn't enjoy it.
10—Mutter	Drinking		
11—Comfort	High	Happy	Some pleasant association.
12—Hand	Valley	Barn	Comes from the country.
13—Short	Yard		
14—Butterfly	Beef	Sheep	Probably from the country.
15—Smooth	Chops		
16—Command	Bed	Lazy	Bet she has a lazy husband.
17—Chair	Ease	Ring	Just engaged?
18—Sweet	Foot	Fat	Thinking of some man?
19—Whistle	Long		
20—Woman	Insect	Frees	Married—wishes she wasn't.
21—Cold	Soft	Only	Thinking of a type.
22—Slow	Rough		
23—River	Order	Tyrant	May be her husband.
24—White	Obey	Death	Must suggest execution. Why?
25—Beautiful	Table		
	Candy	Girl	He thinks they all are.
	Sour		
	Dog	Happiness	Looking back to when?
	Bird	Baby	New father, aunt, uncle.
	Man	Winter	Would like to go to Florida.
	Hot	Pokey	Easy to tell what she likes.
	Fast		
	Lake		
	Water	Canoe	Might try her reactions to canoe.
	Black	Confirmation	Thinking about her little girl.
	Ugly	Boys	Thinks they all are.

Let us talk it over—

One of the things I heartily shirk is guiding people to their own relatives and friends!

In the first place it is because such a 'guide' cannot be interested in their talk which goes on for hours on end—so it seems to the poor guide! In the second place, such 'obligations' of guiding people are in the frivolous habit of repeating themselves in a place like Bombay where all people from everywhere must come for some sort of work. Besides, the addresses given are either insufficient or so confusingly detailed that all your explanations and road maps make no sense to your 'wards' to whom the city's bus routes and suburban trains, fast and slow, are like a jigsaw puzzle. So out of sheer decency you have to escort them on their visits to their friends and bear stoically all that follows.

Once I promised to accompany a cousin to her friend's place. Now, that friend of hers was in England and this cousin of mine wanted to pay her respects to her friend's parents.

Our first anxiety about the proposed visit was to choose a convenient time. Evenings were out of consideration as my cousin was dead scared about the riot situation of which she had read and heard the so-called eyewitness accounts. Mornings being peak transport hours they too were not thought of. For, haven't the authorities warned shoppers and idle wanderers not to travel during rush period in their own interest? Out of a whole stretch of twenty-four hours, we had to fix up ourselves between the hours of 12 a.m. to 4 p.m. But even this was discovered to be a far more restricted field! The hosts being an old couple, we could not imagine knocking at their door during their afternoon siesta.

So we had to be at their place at about 3 p.m. I could see for myself how genuinely pleased the hosts were to see my cousin. And I was almost overwhelmed with dumb gratitude for being left alone with Freddie, the most lovable Alsatian I have ever come across. As a freed, or to speak in human terms, as a race, the Alsatian is the least friendly of the canine species; yet I believe, it is the most faithful companion of the master. Therefore, I on my part was rather surprised at little Fred's friendly approaches towards me. Did the cute fellow realise the plight I was in? Or perhaps that was because he was not conscious still of his pedigree. He was just an innocent pup. But alas! this playful encounter with Freddie proved to be a short-lived interlude as the strong flavour of some drink made me aware of the surroundings I was in.

This was a moment of crisis. I had a mind to refuse the steaming cup. The smell was so very un-tea-like! Moreover the late lunch with my cousin was still feeling heavy on the stomach. But my action would have not only offended my cousin but the old couple who had by then become active on the side of hospitality. I argued to myself that there was no fear of the cup being wasted as the tea was not specially prepared for us. After all, I was tea time and surely in that household some one else could have easily accommodated that extra cup. But before I made my wish known I heard the hostess and my 'ward' discussing an appointment for dinner! That was more than I could stand. So in order not to look rude in firmly declining the latter, I clutched at the cup of tea before me and had a few gulps and put my foot down regarding any further appointments.

Of course, I know, I was depriving the hosts the pleasure of showing us their rich hospitality and also denying my cousin some of the choicest things the old lady was bound to prepare. Nevertheless I could not have helped it when they expected me to be a party to the whole affair. In fact, I made bold to suggest that my cousin alone could certainly be their honoured guest on as many occasions as they liked. But the old folks could never think of such a thing. How could they invite only my cousin leaving me out, her nearest relation who had accompanied her to their house? It would have been the gravest slur upon their 'izzat!' However, I for one could not see eye to eye with the dear old couple. Ultimately I had my own way and I daresay none could accuse me of being autocratic towards my cousin who had practically no say in the matter. At the most, what she forfeited may be said to be my fees for escortship. After all, my duty

Meet Mrs. Nil!

WHO has not heard of Mrs. Nil—the editress of "Happy Home—the most popular journal 'For Ladies Only!'—

To harassed housewives and embarrassed dewy-eyed brides, Mrs. Nil's "Question-Answer" Column has always been a veritable boon and balm.

Who can gauge the number of homes in which she averted domestic crashes and restored harmony, and the number of couples saved must have rescued from the verge of eternal blunders by her timely and masterly articles like:— "How To Hook & Keep Husbands", "Husbands With Regard To Eating", "Eating With Regard To Husbands", "Ideal House-keeping" and so on. One could not blame the inquisitive men who, attracted by the phrase "For ladies only," used to pry regularly into the issues of this esteemed journal and become a little green-eyed or sigh to step into the shoes of Mr. Nil, the lucky husband of the autho-

die them, the whole thing becomes so easy. There are umpteen little things by doing which you can show to him constantly you keep in mind his comforts etc. No husband can help being won over by these little acts of attention—for instance, seeing to the minute details of his clothes. Once in a way, darn his socks or polish his shoes in front of him, and never forget to see to his buttons. A missing button is a thing no husband will forgive his wife for.

(A noise at the back-door interrupts her). Mrs. Nil—"Maid, see who is sneaking in at the back-door". Maid—"It is the master, ma'am. You have asked him not to come through the drawing-room when you have visitors. Mrs. N—"Please go and ask him if he needs me". Maid—"Oh no, he says, ma'am. He has just come to get his needle-work-box. There is not a single butt—"

By Susheela Misra

ity on ideal home-keeping.

I was quite thrilled at the prospect of seeing the famous Mrs. Nil, although the purpose of my visit was not a very pleasant one. With a fluttering heart, I knocked at her door.

I was ushered into her huge drawing-room—a part of which had been made into her office. The tables were piled with yards-long letters from distressed damsels and helpless housewives who wanted Mrs. Nil's advice and guidance through the question-answer-columns of her journal. Busily pouring over them sat the editress herself in flesh and blood. From her countenance I could see that she had thrived on the business! She welcomed me with an affection which quite swept me off my feet. With surprising alacrity she questioned me:—"You are in trouble my dear? I can quite read it from your face. Out with it!"

"Thank you, Mrs. Nil. But you see no, I have no—", I began. Mrs. Nil butted in—"Oh! these husbands! It is always they that drive poor nice girls like you to me in desperation. But no, Mrs. Nil, I have—". I again began to say. Mrs. Nil waived aside whatever I had to say with a wave of her hand and started to give one of her wise little discourses:—"Don't try to justify him, my dear. I know all that. If you only know to han-

Mrs. Nil—"Is that all? Nil dear, you are already late for the Post. Please run up to the tailor's across the street and get it done at once."

Before I could begin to say something she turned to me and continued: "Even after marriage, you should take proper care of your figure and appearance". I carefully took in her prosperously spreading figure. Taking advantage of the slight pause before she passed on to the next point, I tried to squeeze in a word, but she was not the person to brook interruptions. Hardly hearing me, she proceeded:—"The way to a man's heart is through his stomach, and the only way to retain his affection is through delicious dishes. All men are epicureans and a husband cannot help adoring a wife who cooks his favourite dishes. I am fond of cooking too. However busy, I make it a point to cook one or two dishes for him everyday."

(Another noise at the backdoor)

Mrs. Nil—"What is it now, maid?"

Maid—"Sahab has come back for the lunch. He says the hotel is closed today."

Mrs. Nil—"I am so sorry, Nil darling. Why don't you run along to your friend Ajay's for lunch? He will be delighted. What do you want me to come? How can I darling? You know I have to attend that important lunch-meeting today. Well, some other day. Run along dear."

I gaped in wonder. But Mrs. Nil

Spotlight On Women

Sex Equality Cambridge

Sex equality has reared its head at Cambridge! Women are to be admitted to the University on the same terms as the men, allowed all its degrees, and given a hand in its government. This is the recommendation of a syndicate appointed to consider the problem. It proposes that the membership of each women's college should be limited to 300; at present the limit is 200. Undergraduates at women's colleges and in approved institutions, who pass their examinations, will be admitted to degrees—instead of receiving conferment of the title of the degree. The changes are expected to be made in October 1948. A Senior Member of Newnham comments: "It took only one World War to bring this about at Oxford."

Woman With 22 Jobs

Caroline Haslett, who was recently awarded the D.B.E., is probably the busiest woman in Britain, as she handles about 22 different jobs simultaneously. As a child she was more interested in machinery than in dolls; as a school-girl she was often at the bottom of her class! But she launched herself as an engineer, and in 1924 founded the Electrical Association for Women, to educate women in the use of electricity in the home, as a means of alleviating household drudgery. During the war she made valuable contributions to the great drive to make the best use of "woman-power." To-day she serves in all on 22 Boards and Committees, and manages to combine charm and humour with efficiency.

Skilled Driver In Trophy Race

The courageous woman motorist.

as her hostess in the city was only to guide her to whatever place she wished to go and not keep her company during teas and dinners at her friends'.

—Leela

30-year-old Mrs. Sheila Darbishire of Knutsford, Cheshire, who drove a mobile canteen through the London blitzes, will drive a 140 m.p.h. Riley Special in the British Empire Trophy Race in the Isle of Man on August 21. She will compete against some of the world's finest drivers. Britain's hardened racing drivers regard her as a courageous and skilled driver. Irish-born Mrs. Darbishire broke the Women's Lap Record at the first post-war International Prescott Hill Climb, near Cheltenham, last autumn where she drove a 120 m.p.h. Bugatti.

Pharmaceutical Society's Woman President

For the first time in over a hundred years, a woman has been elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. She is Mrs. Jean Kennedy Irvine, who well deserves this honour. Doubtless she has recalled with a smile her early days as an assistant in a chemist's shop in Glasgow, over 40 years ago. In those days she was not allowed to appear in front of customers, in case they should object to having their prescriptions made up by a woman! Mrs. Irvine is a Superintendent of a Department at the Ministry of Health. Another subject she will be concerned with is the control of patent medicines.

Supersonic Aircraft Designer?

A slim brown-haired 17-year-old girl may some day become Britain's first woman designer of supersonic aircraft. She is Miss Gillian Lucy Sturton a Plumstead girl who emerged near the top of the list of successful candidates in the Apprenticeship Examination at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, being the first girl to pass. She has served her five years apprenticeship and has the chance of being the first backroom girl doing research work or being an executive in charge of woman

WOMEN'S PAGE

complacently turned to me and resumed her thread:—"Where were we? Ah, the whole day you will be busy with your work, and he with his. So you must make it a rule to be together in the evenings. You could visit a Club or see a picture together. Never let the hubby attend an exclusively Men's Club. A slight slackening of this rule has often led to serious rifts because the husband becomes a chronic club-addict and an incurable late-nighter."

Maid interrupts—"Mam, master asks if you are free for a picture this evening."

Mrs. Nil firmly—"Only if I finish these proofs by then. Otherwise the kids would love to go to the Park with him. They would simply love it!"

Turning to me, she continued—"you see, dear I am very firm on this point and have emphasised it repeatedly in my editorials. I am strongly of opinion that either the mother or the father should personally see to the children's upbringing and be with them as much as you can. These ayahs are simply incorrigible. Avoid leaving the kids with them. Besides, (the howling of a peulant infant is heard from inside).

"Now, Hell! what is all that noise? Stop it, ayah, Haven't I told you not to bring her in before 8 O'clock? If I am late in returning, just remind Mr. Nil to give her some milk and biscuits before putting her to sleep."

At this juncture, Mrs. Nil looked at her jewel-studded platinum wrist-watch and started up from the chair—"O dear! It is nearly time for my lunch-meeting. If you have any more points to clear, you can come some time next month. For the next two weeks I am completely booked up."

At last getting my chance, I quickly said:—"Thank you very much for your tips on husband-management. But I am not married and have no more intention of going and getting married than of going and hanging myself!—One of your children was knocked down by a cycle this morning in front of my house and brought in. He refuses to be brought back and keeps crying for his daddy. Will you please send Mr. Nil along? I am so sorry to have disturbed you."

"If there is a magazine by this name, the coincidence will be purely accidental."

employees. The Engineering Apprenticeship Scheme, sponsored by the Ministry of Supply, is attracting many girls like her.

Exchange Of Teachers

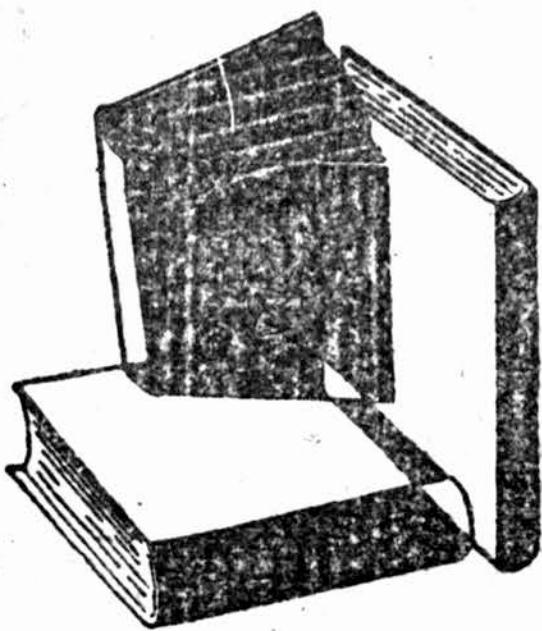
Sixty-two British teachers—all women with one exception—will sail during July and August for Canada, and will probably pass their Canadian counterparts in mid-Atlantic. They are exchanging posts under the "Interchange of Teachers" Scheme between Great Britain and the Dominions, and the British party is being given a background knowledge of Canada through talks by experts on life in schools there. The teachers will take up their posts in September in primary and secondary schools dotted across Canada, from Halifax to Vancouver. Exchanges with other Dominions are held up at present due to shipping difficulties.

Ellen Terry Award

An actress who sprang to fame overnight will receive the Ellen Terry award this year for the best actress on the British stage. She is Eileen Herlie, adjudged the winner for her performance in the London production of Jean Cocteau's "The Eagle Has Two Heads". The trophy is similar to the famous "Oscars" of Hollywood, and is a nine-inch statuette of a Grecian nude. Eileen Herlie is also appearing in Laurence Olivier's film production of "Hamlet", in which she takes the part of the Queen.

Gloves Go Gay

Gloves this year are in gay colourings, their names inspired by English hedgerows. Typical are gentian and bouquet blue, coltsfoot (yellow) field poppy (red), purple clover and wayside green, in fine soft suede and grain, styled in the fashionable short wrist-length, or the equally popular quarter-arm length English designers are also no longer hampered by traditional conceptions of pointing embroidery or stitching—the points are a relic of the days when gloves were made up in strips, and braid was sewn over the three back seams to hide their unsightliness.



Study Of Exchanges

"COMMODITY EXCHANGES" By P. G. Salvi, The Co-operators' Book Depot, Bombay. Pp. 237. Rs. 15.

While outlining in general terms the functions and organization of commodity exchanges in India as a whole, this book makes a detailed study of the exchanges in Bombay. In view of the relative inelasticity of the supply of staple agricultural produce organized markets play an important role both from the producers' and consumers' standpoints. By offering a continuous market the exchange through the mechanism of forward deliveries is enabled to assure a steady market at contract prices. In the strict theory of the subject, therefore, exchanges serve a very necessary and beneficent purpose in a basically free economy. In practice, however, commodity exchanges like the other forward markets have often proved themselves to be places of gambling instead of legitimately speculative markets.

Instead of steadying the market fluctuations the operations of the reckless speculators have accentuated the uncertainties. While statutory regulation may minimize these evils it cannot by itself root them out. The

Abbas, Story-teller & Satirist

"RICE AND OTHER STORIES", By K. Ahmad Abbas, Kutub, Bombay. Rs. 3.8.

"NOT ALL LIES" By K. A. Abbas, Rajkamal Publications, Delhi. Rs. 3. Abbas needs no introduction—not anyway to the readers of this journal, where he first cut his journalistic teeth more than a decade ago and has been using them to good purpose ever since then (His victims will not of course agree!) Writing comes naturally to Abbas and though he is habituated to burn the midnight oil, his writings do not smell of it. They have a spontaneity and an exuberance of their own and whether it is a story or a skit or just plain reportage, the Abbas touch is unmistakable. He is no Art-For-Art-Wallah. He is too modest to deliver a message every time he lifts his pen, nor do all his missives hit the bull's eye. He has, however, always a purpose in his mind and a point to his pen, though at times it is difficult to

detect them as, for example, in his story "Three Women". The other nine stories in the first collection, however, have a distinct ethos about them. Whatever the theme—individual, social or political—the stories have a progressive, leftist bias. They are frankly meant to shock old fogeys. Take, for example, "Twelve Hours" where a young patriotic girl offers herself to a fugitive revolutionary leader. Now Abbas has portrayed the conflict in Bina's mind with consummate skill and the stark-terse simplicity of the closing sentence is bound to rouse a big howl from the camps of the orthodox: "Bina got up, opened the door and went into the next room". Where of course the veteran Vijay Singh was awaiting her with revolutionary fervour. Now Abbas has admirably succeeded in shocking the old fogeys, but I am afraid he leaves the not-so-old fogeys like the present reviewer rather

tradition of our speculative business—never very sober—has during recent years become much more reckless than ever. By limiting business to bona fide dealers, by requiring written records of transactions and by limiting the total individual dealing per day some check may be put on unhealthy tendencies. In the absence of standards of quality it is very difficult to institute a standard contract for the principal grains. While it is easy to see the advantage in having a centralized administration of commodity exchanges, its working in the federal context is going to be very difficult.

As the author observes: "While a great deal can be achieved by regulation of the right type, lasting results presuppose an improvement in the

environment in which produce exchanges function. This is a question of business morality and the growth of an enlightened outlook among the members and the general public." In view of the past record of business morality in this context and in view of the fact that the general public really affected by these exchanges is the body of our ignorant and unorganized farmers one wonders whether after all the evil of forward trading on our exchanges is not past mending and whether it should not straight off be ended by prohibition. This step, and even the centralized control and regulation suggested by the author, would indeed require further consideration towards which the book offers very valuable aid.

D. G. K.

cold. Is sex a sack of potatoes to be delivered in this fashion? According to the author himself Bina was completely inexperienced in the ways of love and she is hardly likely to have succeeded in her mission. A common prostitute would have filled the bill much better—as every progressive writer ought to know.

One may thus have differences about Abbas's denouements, but none can gainsay the fact that he is a born story teller. His stories are stories, not just pags to hang his strings of sentences. His characters are alive whether they live in Bombay or Kashmir. Even the inhuman Rahim Khan becomes human in his death. He can create the requisite atmosphere with admirable economy and quickly evoke sympathy between the reader and his characters. And that is the secret of a good raconteur. The story is the thing.

"NOT ALL LIES" is a collection of humorous skits or fantasies. Like the stories, these pieces, too, have a purpose and a point. They are mainly political satires sketched against the background of the last ten years. In fact the political developments of the last decade are reflected in these pages. The mirror, however, is either concave or convex and the image is a magnified caricature, rich in humour and irony.

Every skit hits like a sledgehammer. Abbas begins with interviewing himself and ends with reporting the finals of the All-World Lying Championship. In between are the Pakistan Special, Mother-in-Law India and the Vice-regal Bull. All these make an uproariously funny melange of incident and satire parody and paradox. There are few other Indian writers who can wield this medium with such devastating effect as Abbas does.

"Not All Lies" is full of home-truths and don't miss it on any account.

N. J.



The Child on its Wings of Fancy
(Photo by Morarji)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Father X was one of the most popular and well-known teachers of the school, writes 'Matilda'. It may be that he was popular and well-known because he taught only one subject at school, and that was Moral Instructions or Moral Lessons. There was never a day that the boys knew of or remembered that Father X had punished a boy or spoken harshly. He was so good, so kind and so gentle that his pupils worshipped him. The stories he told during the lessons were never forgotten.

His pupils, past or present, were never able to understand one thing, and that was why Father X was so particular about his hair. His hair were always combed backwards and plenty of vaseline was applied so that they did not stir even when there was a gust of wind.

Often during Moral Instructions one of the students would get up and inquire as to why he was so particular about his hair; but Father X would never say a word and would ask the student to sit down.

Years rolled by, and Father X after a few days' illness died, he continues. The next day at the assembly, the Principal said the following—"You all know that Father



X expired yesterday. Among his things we found a sealed envelope and when we opened it we found a letter inside. In it Father X had written that he had been suffering from cancer for the last ten years and the ovum of cancer was on his head.

"We can take it for granted that Father X had grown long hair for this reason so that he may be able to hide the ovum". The Principal observed, "I do not remember of a day he complained about or ever referred to it. He suffered all the pain and agony; while we find every opportunity and chance of complaining about our least troubles or worries or ailments."

Father X died a noble death, and we shall remember him for the rest of our lives. Matilda concludes: Let us now all pray for his soul!

Your friends will appreciate the following trick:—

"My dear fellow, you tell me any event in history, and I'll tell you the date", you propose to a friend.

"Any event, my dear fellow?"—he may ask you.

"Any event", you may assure him.

"All right: The Battle of Blenheim", or any other event that he may have chosen.

"And the date, my dear fellow?"—

you may tell him, "is September 14th".

Well, that is the date today. And you can surely tell him likewise the particular date on which you play this trick on somebody.

You will find this "Telephone Game" very exciting. All the players, except one, stand in a row. The other player has to stand on a chair or stool in front of the players, and hold one end of a home-made telephone. A length of string with an empty milk carton tied on each end would do.

The player on the chair turns his back to the players, and one of the players has to creep forward, pick up the telephone, shout "Hallo!" and then hurry back to his place in the line. The player on the chair counts ten and then turns round and points to the player whom he thinks shouted "Hallo!" If he is right, the player has to stand on the chair. But if he is wrong, he turns again, and another player creeps forward.

Dear Dada,—I dream of running

water and wake up sweating. I don't let my home people know how I dread water. I can't bear to go on any kind of boat. I would walk a mile rather than cross a bridge or go



...And what is that thing these little kiddies have found so wonderful?..



The Mother's Darling in her Lap
(Photo by Veerendra)

near a river or sea. Can you suggest to me any remedy? Yours,

Jimmie Wadia (Grant Road).

Running water is a symbol of life; in dreading water you are dreading life. Make up your mind to face your difficulties with courage and determination. Think of yourself not as a coward but as full of power, and with unseen sources of help to meet and overcome the daily tasks.

All boys and girls, without the restriction of caste, creed or colour are welcome to join this Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-Ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gullistan", Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Dada will be glad also to receive from you contributions for publication in this Corner, as well as letters on any topic at any time. Cheerio 'Jai Hind'.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

"Gullistan"
Khar-Bombay 21

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

Between what happened in Calcutta a year and what might have happened again this year stood one solitary frail old man—Mahatma Gandhi! But for him, not only Calcutta but the whole of Bengal would have witnessed a repetition of the 1946 carnage and a duplication of the recent Punjab massacres. How many of us realise the great, historic and unprecedented victory for peace that Gandhiji has achieved in Calcutta?

What Is A Miracle?

According to the dictionary, a miracle is a "marvellous event due to some supernatural agency", but theologians and metaphysicians have debated the origin and incidence of miracles for thousands of years. I don't believe in miracles, but if I did I would say what Gandhiji did in Calcutta was a Miracle 'par excellence'.

Any good doctor or even a faith-curer can cure the sick; surgical genius to-day is able to restore life to dead beings, at least in some cases. Animal tamers can command obedience from the wild and ferocious beasts and fire-walkers can demonstrate immunity from burns. Aeroplanes defy the natural law of gravitation and magicians and illusionists can saw a woman in half or perform the rope trick. But how many can tame the beastly passions of man, how many can transform fratricidal blood-thirst into an impulse of unity and fraternisation, how many can make masses of Hindus shout "Allah o Akbar" and masses of Muslims shout "Vande Mataram"? How many can accomplish a complete change of heart in sworn enemies and bitter political opponents, win their love and their trust?

If ever a miracle was performed, surely it was a miracle when fanatical, violent-tempered, homicidal youths came and placed at Gandhiji's feet revolvers and grenades and bombs which were to be used against the opposite community, not only surrendering their arms but publicly confessing their guilt and renouncing violence for the future. I regard that moment as not only the greatest single victory of Gandhian non-violence, but the greatest and most hopeful event in the contemporary history of mankind. But for it, one would lose all faith in humanity itself, thanks to the ghastly deeds perpetrated by vast masses of people on their fellow-human beings.

Humanity Above All

By his peace mission in Noakhali, in Calcutta and now in Delhi, and by his symbolic gestures of goodwill (e.g. electing to stay in a Muslim's household in a locality threatened by violent Hindu mobs), Gandhiji has restored the fight against the current murderous madness to the level of humanitarianism. He has constantly held and demonstrated by personal actions that it is not an issue of Hindus versus Muslims, of East Punjab against West Punjab, of Hindustan against Pakistan, of Retaliation and Revenge, but the more fundamental issue of the instincts of humanity and reason and goodness ranged against the forces of darkness, fanaticism and violence and beastly sadism.

By his very act of taking a humanitarian stand on such an issue, Gandhiji voluntarily risks the ire and ill will of the fanatics and the firebrands. When he went to Noakhali, the Muslim Leaguers were angry, demanding to know why he did not proceed to Bihar to protect the Muslims of that province who were the victims of the Hindu mob fury, giving little credit for the fact that distinguished colleagues of the Mahatma (like Pandit Nehru who threatened to have the mischief-makers bombed) and his lieutenants were busy on the spot in Bihar extinguishing the flames of hatred and violence. This year when he went to Calcutta and chose to make his home in the house of a Muslim, he was immediately the

target of attack (both verbal and physical) from the Hindu communalists who demanded to know why he was not exerting his moral influence to save the Hindus of West Punjab. And yet the Mahatma goes on with his mission of mercy, caring neither for applause nor for calumny, saving not only human lives but, (what is infinitely more important) saving humanity itself, saving those moral and social values which are so direly threatened with extinction.

Knight Without Armour

If Gandhiji reminds one of a miracle-working prophet, the characteristically courageous and dynamic role being played by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has all the graces of chivalry. The subjective, sentimental temperament, the impulsive, almost childish nature, and the adventurous spirit which sometimes exasperate his best friends and most ardent admirers, have invested his recent actions with a lovably human quality. Never before has the world seen the Premier of a great country acting in the cause of public peace with such gallant and reckless disregard of personal safety.

He goes about the streets of New Delhi, unarmed and (one judges from the reports) without armed escort, snatching swords from the hands of miscreants intent on murder, saving girls from the hands of ruffians, and also standing in a grain shop queue to induce the shopkeeper to come out with his provisions, as if it was all included in his normal duties as Prime Minister. There was a fear, shared by many of his old admirers that Nehru-in-office would lose some of the informal, personal charm that has endeared him to millions all over the country. But during the last few weeks, he has proved that he is the same old Nehru, warm-blooded, impulsive, human. It is this magical human quality that apparently saves him in moments of critical danger that he has been courting recently. Who else could tackle a hostile Muslim mob in the inflammatory atmosphere of Shaikhupura, severely reprimanding them for their criminal failure to protect their Hindu neighbours, and get away with it? Again, it was only he who could later visit a camp of homeless, embittered Muslim refugees (fleeing from East Punjab) and be greeted with "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Zindabad."

When one reads of his daring exploits, one feels a life so precious should not be exposed to such risks. And yet a red-tape-bound, bureaucratised, bodyguard-escorted Nehru would not be the Nehru we have learnt to love and trust and follow. Fifteen years ago when a college boy approached him for an autograph, he scribbled in his neat handwriting which belies his tempestuous temperament, "Live Dangerously." He still seems to be living up to the same youthful precept.

Rumour Murders

While the Mahatma and Pandit Nehru are staking their precious lives to restore peace and sanity, the rumour-mongers, in Bombay as elsewhere, are boosting the murder market.

It is edifying to study how even peace-loving citizens become unconscious dupes and accomplices of the murder maniacs by failing to curb their flair for gossip and exaggeration. At each step it is only a slight, seemingly harmless exaggeration, but by the time the original story goes round it becomes distorted beyond recognition. Thus "two persons were injured" soon becomes "two persons were killed" (the difference between "casualty" and "fatality" is seldom recognised), then it is "several were killed" which soon becomes "many were killed" and so on.

Then there are others including refugees, who indulge in exaggeration deliberately, either by lending "eyewitness" authority to hearsay, or adding imaginary gruesome details to add colour and force to their argument against the rival community. Mostly it is to justify what has been done by one's own community by way of retaliation, but I have come across cases when sadistically-inclined persons have been found publicly boasting of the atrocities (also exaggerated) committed by their own community. It is gruesome to hear people talking in the strain of,

"Don't you worry, our side also has not been idle. We have also..." and then follows a grim list of murders, arsons and rapes!

Camera Lies

Apart from inflammatory pamphleteers, the crusaders on behalf of the "Muslim millet" or the "Hindus sangathan", the Avenge Punjab brigade there are diabolical forgeries being circulated to pour more oil on the flames of hatred. There are, for instance, the alleged photographs, being used by 'BOTH' sides to rouse the spirit of revenge. "I have seen with my own eyes the photos..." one often hears, the implication being that the camera does not lie, and what better evidence can there be? In this case, close examination of these photographs has disclosed that they are clever forgeries. A gruesome realistically drawn monochrome painting has been re-photographed in a considerably reduced size and thus the illusion of reality has been given to it.

The acts of the Punjab massacres have been gruesome enough to need this elaborate campaign of hate propaganda.

Then there are the local know-alls, the gossips and the scare experts. This kind of score-mongering creates the very atmosphere which breeds riots and killings. While there is no occasion for complacency, one need not conjure phantoms where there are none, for in the present brittle, tense atmosphere imaginary riots can too easily become real riots.

If Bombay is to be saved from the horrible fate of Punjab such rumours and scare-spreading must be killed. "Death to death", as a contemporary eloquently puts it.

August 15, On Screen

For many years Indian newsreel cameramen, photographers and press correspondents have been complaining that on every national occasion, their foreign counterparts are given preferential treatment. Even Congress leaders have been guilty sometimes of showing partiality towards these foreigners, the excuse being given that India needs their goodwill to gain proper publicity abroad.

How these correspondents and cameramen repay the hospitality lavished on them has been repeatedly demonstrated — all the way from Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" to Beverley Nichols' "Verdict On India". The latest example is the British Paramount News newsreel on Indian independence. How do you imagine this historic day in our national history is depicted on the screen? By shots of India's leaders like Gandhi and Nehru? By shots of the tumultuous, spectacular and picturesque celebrations? By shots of the Union Jack going down and the Indian tricolour going up? By retrospective flashback glimpses of the mighty freedom struggle which culminated in the transfer of power on August 15?

Oh, No! What we see are slums, a roadside barber at work, an old woman selling rotten bananas and other similar shots of the seamy, unsavoury side of India. (It is as if the British King's Jubilee were to be depicted on the screen by shots of East End slums and miserable, black-faced coal-miners or the American "Fourth of July" celebrations to be illustrated by shots of lynched Negroes and starving "Tobacco Road" dirt farmers.) So this is how India ("backward barbaric India") is supposed to have celebrated the advent of freedom. This is the "truth about India," as it is being shown to the world on the screen!

And yet this disgraceful newsreel distortion was actually passed by our local benighted censors who are ever so vigilant to cut out the merest love scene and the slightest suggestion of sex, who still (even after freedom) get the jitters when they see a patriotic theme picturised as in Kashmir Films' "AHINSA" which, I believe, needed the intervention of the Ministry before the censors would pass it! Are censors meant only to protect us from kiss close-ups and suggestive songs and not to protect us from such attacks on our national honour?

And isn't there a "prima facie" case for the banning of all newsreels of British Paramount and the withdrawal of any facilities so far granted to its cameramen?

Starring Mountbatten....

And how did our own Indian film

people present the inspiring, colourful spectacle of August 15 on the screen?

As usual the newsreel jointly produced under the auspices of the Indian Motion Picture Producers Association reached the screen when it was no longer NEWS. Actually some of the foreign newsreels (the footage flown to England or America, edited and flown back!) came earlier than our local product — which just shows you the terrific tempo our producers can muster!

Let us be grateful for small mercies and thank the IMPA for at least taking the trouble of picturing the "AZADI KA UISAV" leaving aside technical flaws (some shots being out of focus, all speeches wrongly synchronised and the sound tracks jerkily re-recorded), the whole thing has been most unimaginatively edited. Nor is it merely lack of imagination. It is the lack of the correct NATIONAL approach to August 15 which was a FREEDOM FESTIVAL, or PEOPLE'S FESTIVAL, but has been treated as a sort of "LATH SAHIB KA DURBAR". Indeed, the one person who gets the maximum footage is not Gandhiji, the father of our freedom, who is not seen at all, not Nehru, not Patel, but LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN. The commentator goes into raptures over "Pandit Mountbatten" and his Lady. One might as well be living in the era of imperial rule!

The people, of course, are mainly shown as a background to this Vice-regal pageant, and never depicted as joyous, active participants in this grand festival of freedom.

And yet here and there the cameras HAVE caught the spirit of August 15. Despite unimaginative editing, a little of the magnificent spectacle does appear on the screen. Even bad recording and worse re-recording have not drowned the slogans and songs of the people — the mighty roar that proclaimed the birth of freedom!

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER



Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 5. 3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope or writing time required). Pandit Kalpur M. SRINIVASA ACHARIAR Chandrika 2-B Eldama

Road, Tevnapet P. O. Madras.

GET THAT 'VINKOLA VITALITY'

Vitality is the very essence of good health. Listlessness and exhaustion through physical and mental strain are banished by that nourishing and energising tonic Vinkola. That's why Doctors say "get vitality the Vinkola way".



GILT-EDGED INVESTMENT, THAT SURELY AND STEADILY ADDS TO YOUR CAPITAL

Available in Convenient value of Rs. 10/- 50/- 100/- and 1,000/-

Rs. 91/8/- invested to-day brings Rs. 100/- on maturity.

An Ideal Gift for all Occasions.

Purchase from the nearest branch:

THE HINDUSTAN COMMERCIAL BANK LTD. H.O. CANNPORE.

I don't know if this page catches the eye of our *cognoscenti* Latin for "His Nibs",—but if it does, let me tell them that I have just finished a journey to Bombay by one of the quaintest means of transport known to them. I have,—believe it or not,—done it *by train*. To be precise, by the Frontier Mail.

It is just because I have not an iota of shame in my system that I have the impudence to shout the fact from the house-top like this. For, of course, "journey by train" simply isn't done, you know! I do know. It is just like eating your asparagus with your fish-fork. But then, all my readers know that I have been a psychiatrist's case for years. Not all there, you know.

I have no doubt that a journey by air has its points. I understand that there are such things as "Air hostesses" and so forth. To make life in the upper air interesting,—interesting to the *cognoscenti*. You can also get a lot of fun by worrying the rightful denizens of the upper air,—sea-gulls and so on.

But I chose to give all that a miss-in-baulk because a life of peace makes no appeal to me. Danger and risk have always called to me from the cradle and if there are two ways of doing a thing, one the safer and saner and the other daring and hazardous,—I have always preferred the latter.

They have been assuring me all the time that nothing could be safer than a journey by plane. That is exactly why I don't like it. There is also nothing safer than lying in one's bed and dreaming of Nirvana. But you surely don't keep lying in your bed round the clock for that reason. Not, that is, unless you are a lollop, a lotos-eater or a grandmother. The plane is the place for such folks as these.

Not for me. For, if the train happens to be the quaintest—to the *cognoscenti*'s eye,—means of transport, it is also the bravest,—the most dangerous, the most daring. You

Patter:

DASH AND DARING

By Asude

cannot think of an act of greater derring-do than putting yourself in a compartment in a train and telling the Deuce to do his worst.

For I am coming from Delhi, the half-way house to Inferno. You will know what I mean in a moment. Four days before the due date of the Great Dash, when I went to the station to buy my ticket for a berth in the air-conditioned coach from Delhi, they said that they could manage an upper berth for me. Which was quite O.K. by De.

And yet, when I arrived on the auspicious day, September 1st, I found the entire platform staff in a state of complete coma. I asked to be shown to my compartment, and they said that there was nothing to show. Two whole bogies of air-conditioned compartments were at my disposal. I could choose any compartment, any berth I liked.

What was all this? They told me that though the booking had been fairly full four days ago, every blessed-bally-blooming passenger had cancelled his reservation. Some had cancelled theirs even that morning. Mark you, this was not on the way to the Punjab, but the reverse.

It was rather bewildering, for I had not met a situation like that before. Then they assured me that this sudden unpopularity for train travel was all due to certain disturbances. Murder, loot, arson, and little affairs like that. That suited me alright, and so I went through all the compartments, picked out a fairly comfortable coupe, and moved in.

If you don't believe all this, you might ask the Hon'ble Mr. Kher, your P.M., who was travelling in the next four-seater with his family. Another brave man, who has no use

for drowsing one's way through the balmy upper air. Good thing I remembered about the Prime Minister. What has the *cognoscenti* to say now?

No, no, take it from me, the air is only for folks who have no other vocation but to be airy and air their inanities. The train is the vehicle for men with hair on their chests.

And this courage, it pays to have it. For what have you in your zooming through empty space which can compare with the devastating tit-bits of a little coupe? Take, for instance, the first thing which meets your eye when you step into one of these B.B.C.I. compartments. It is a framed Notice over the signature of Mr. W. T. Aldous, Chief Traffic Manager of the line, and it runs thus:

NOTICE.
NO DOG OR OTHER ANIMAL
CAN BE ALLOWED IN THIS
COACH.

Now, what does that work out to? It means that "this coach" has to go empty, unless you can rope in some angels from the upper air to travel in it. For, definitely if neither dog or any other animal is to be allowed into the coach, I can have no entrance into it. No man can nor can any woman either. For, a man, I always understood, was as much an animal as a dog or any other animal. And so, God help me, is a woman.

It reminded me of the horse-lover, European, too, whom I heard say in his enthusiasm: "But, my dear fellow, a horse is human, after all!"

There are other little framed boards, equally interesting. You see one in the Toilet-room, with the words "DANGER" painted in flaming red, and the text translated in several languages. As if there could be anything else which made travel-

ling by train worth while.

But I read the Notice through. The Chief Traffic Manager was anxious that no passenger should put any part of their body outside the carriage windows while the train was in motion. It is a pity that he did not expand on the theme and explain the cause for his anxiety.

But I, who know it, can fill up the hiatus. For, I know what happens when you spread yourself outside the compartment. I saw it with my own eyes,—not on the B.B.C.I. line but on the East Indian Railway.

It was the Punjab Mail and the train was approaching Arrah. You know what "Dantwan" is? The twig you brush your teeth with. Most prophylactic, they say. Saves you dentists' bills and so on. Well, there was in the compartment one man who was absolutely "nuts" on this "dantwan" idea. A "dantwan" to him is what Dorothy Lamour is to every modern school-boy.

Well, as the train was rushing through the morning air, this man saw it brush past some of the trees which gave this precious twig of his. He simply couldn't help grabbing at one of the boughs as it grazed the train. It would have been alright if he had let go when the bough did not break. But he wouldn't.

The entire compartment shouted in chorus: "Let go, man. Let go!" But it was too late. One moment the man was there, sitting on his seat. Next moment, he was not. It was not so much that he had got his "dantwan." The more significant fact was that the "Dantwan" had got him.

When the train arrived at Arrah, there was one passenger less. I am sure, you will be glad to learn that the train waited for him. He arrived on the platform in due course, plying the little bit of twig on his molars and grinders, and happier than a sand-boy.

I think that will be all for this morning. I hope this will put a little guts into the bones and bring you back to earth from your pipe-dreams of the upper Air.

UNCL SAM'S POLITICAL TEMPERATURE

NEW YORK.

Only every seventeenth person on earth is an American, and he owns scarcely more than his equal share in the world's land area. Yet he produces to-day probably seven times as much grain, fourteen times as much meat and butter, twenty-two times as much coal and petroleum, twenty to thirty times as much in manufactured goods and fifty times as many motor vehicles as the average non-American. The United States produces close on two-thirds of the world's output of manufactured goods, owns over two-

By GUNTHER STEIN

thirds of the world's gold and is practically its only source of international credit. She is the only producer of atomic bombs. What are the opinions of the American people who, in the last resort, control all this wealth and power. Various American public opinion polls—mainly those of Elmo Roper in Fortune magazine, Dr. George Gallup and the National Opinion Research Centre in Denver—gave the following revealing answers during the last six months or so.

Americans have definite opinions on the "likelihood of another war within 25 years." Only 12 per cent. were undecided, while 71 per cent. of those who gave an answer stated there would be another war within that period. But 87 per cent. believed that if the people as a whole, either in Russia or in the United States, had the final decision, there would never be war. And 23.7 per cent. held that "the U.S.S.R. would co-operate with the U.S.A. to maintain peace if America tried to understand her point of view and made some concessions to her in order to help solve her immediate problems." Only 22 per cent. expected that "a large American city will be atom-bombed within 10 years," while an equal percentage had no opinion on this question. Asked about

their attitude toward the world's needs for American support, over 9 per cent. agreed, "We must look out for our own interests first, last and all the time and not care too much about what happens to the rest of the world"; 49 per cent. though, "We must look out for America first but at the same time try not to do anything that will hurt the rest of the world too much"; 37 per cent. held, "We must try to help the rest of the world and America at the same time, since what is best for the world is best for America"; and 5 per cent. wanted Americans "to do the best we can for the rest of the world even if what we do is not always the best thing for America."

Pessimists At Large

Opinion on the danger of a "widespread economic depression in the United States within the next ten years" was also predominantly pessimistic. Of those among the general public who answered the question, 80 per cent. considered it likely; and 18 per cent. of them expected the depression to occur in 1948, while 14 per cent. of them expected the depression to occur in 1949, while 14 per cent. guessed 1949, 12 per cent. 1950 and 20 per cent. 1951. Business executives were a little more confident. Only 67 per cent. of those who gave definite views in a special poll expected a depression within the next ten years—6 per cent. in 1947, 12 per cent. in 1948, 10 per cent. in 1949 and 30 per cent. in 1950 or later, while the rest felt unable to predict a time. If a depression occurs, 79 per cent. of definite opinions among the general public were in favour of the Government's providing a living for those who would then have no other means of subsistence, against only 70 per cent. who answered in the same way in 1940.

An interesting sidelight on the American people's evaluation of the

record of the two political parties in the boom and bust periods was the opinion of 51 per cent. of those polled that a Democratic administration would be preferable "if hard times come again." Only 30 per cent. wanted a Republican administration to weather a depression, and 19 per cent. felt it would make no difference; but it was the opinion of a majority that the Democrats could better "handle the problem of keeping wages high." These views make it likely that the Republican chances for victory in the next presidential elections in November, 1948, will be worse than they appear now if the wage and employment situation deteriorates. Similarly, public opinion on the question of "Government interference with private enterprise" seems largely determined by the prevailing economic situation. In 1938, during the depression, 15 per cent. favoured Government ownership and 20 per cent. desired at least more Government regulation of public utilities. Now only 11 per cent. are feeling the same way. In 1938, 4 per cent. wanted Government ownership, and 10 per cent. a stricter Government regulation, of the Press. Now only 3 and 5 per cent. make these demands.

In spite of their expectation of war and depression, a large majority of Americans still regard the United States as the great land of opportunity. Asked about their own chances of economic success by comparison with those their fathers had at the same age, only 12 per cent. valued them as worse, 13 per cent. held them to be equal and 70 per cent. thought them better. But views on the absolute chances of economic advancement, too, have recently been somewhat less optimistic. Slightly fewer than 50 per cent. of those questioned considered them good, and some 31 per cent. saw little prospects of improving their economic situation, while the rest were uncertain. It is characteristic that those who judged

their opportunities as bright were more numerous among the already prosperous and upper and lower middle classes (54, 59 and 52 per cent. of their respective total polls) than among the poor, of whom less than 36 per cent. had hopes of progress. Only 19 per cent. of the factory workers questioned—the men who once were supposed to be convinced that they carried future directorships in their over-all pockets—considered that they had a good chance ever to be offered a job above the foreman level.

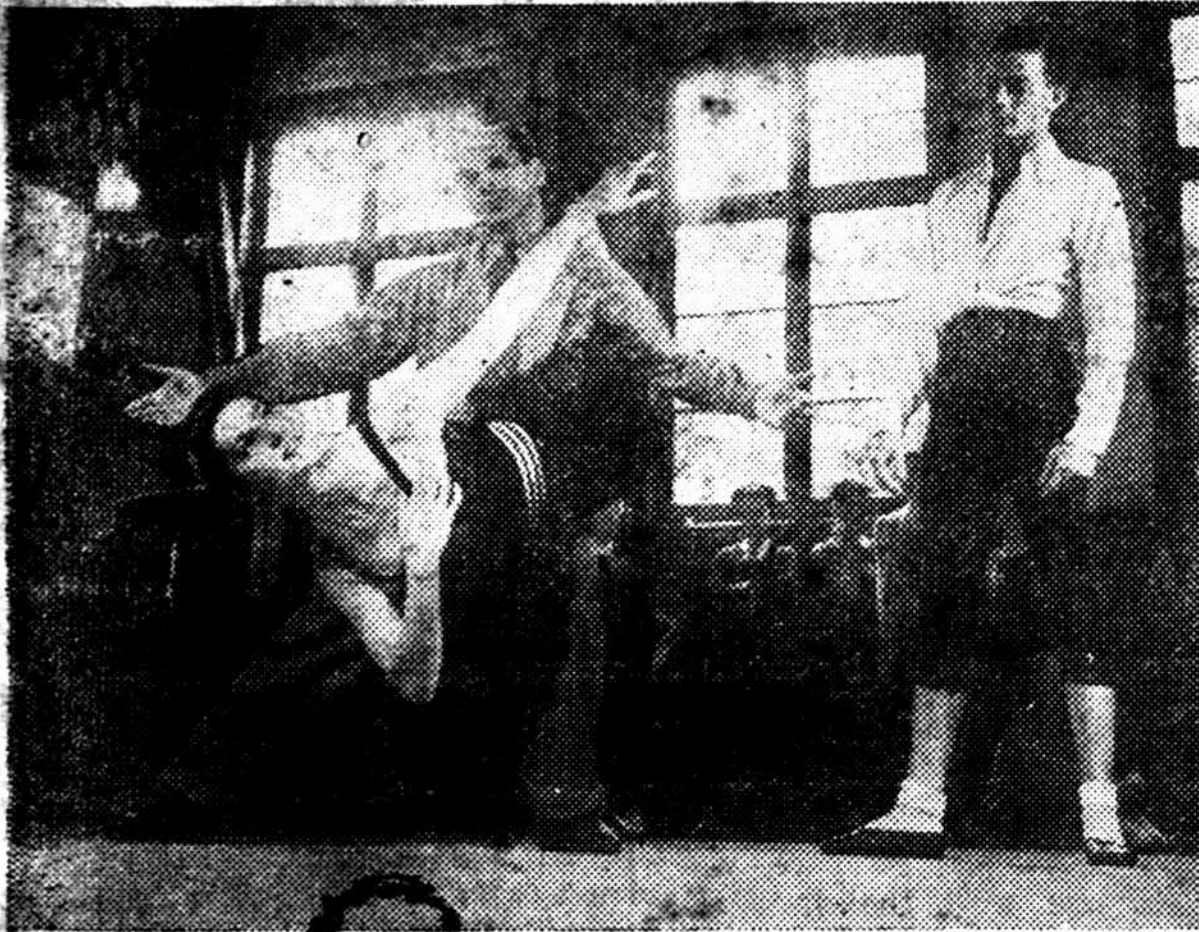
Yearning For Security

It seems that the yearning for security is stronger in present-day America than the proverbial spirit of daring of the Horatio Alger age. Of factory workers who named the kind of jobs they would prefer if they had the choice, 61 per cent. voted for jobs that paid a low income but seemed secure; 21 per cent. were in favour of jobs with good incomes but a fifty-fifty chance of being lost; and only 16 per cent. wanted jobs that paid extremely well but were even more risky. In a cross-section of all occupational categories 51 per cent. voted for "security first," against only 33 per cent. in 1940. No more than 39 per cent. of factory workers over forty years of age thought it likely that they would be able to retire at sixty-five on savings, pensions and social security payments.

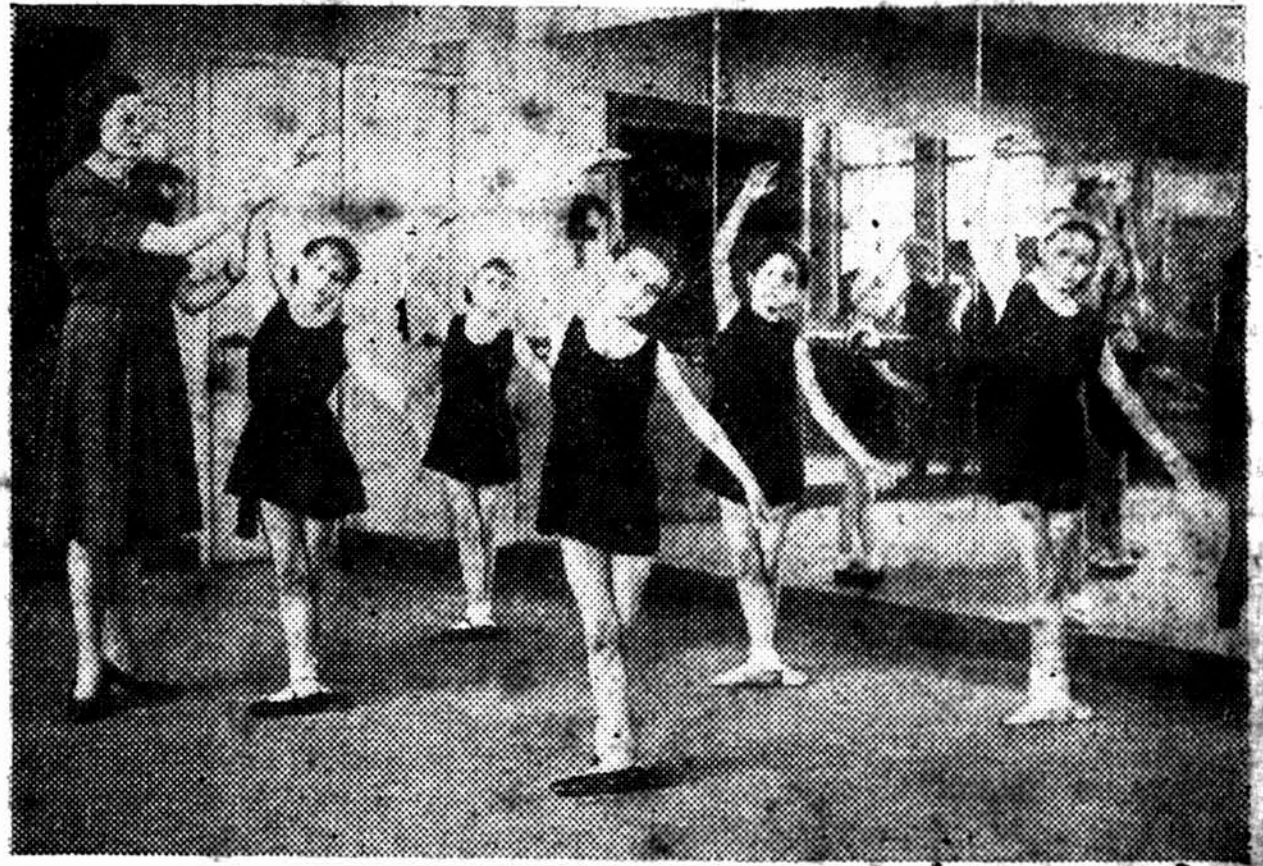
Even more remarkable is the prevalent lack of ambition among the cross-section of the general public who answered the question, "What do you really think would be a perfectly satisfactory income for you now?" Fifteen per cent. put the annual income they desired at below £500 and 22 per cent. at £500 to £750. Only 9 per cent. wanted what is actually the median annual income of American to-day, i.e., about £800.

These are the reactions of Ameri-

(Continued On Page 6)



"IT'S SO SIMPLE" At the senior school in Hampstead, the face of tutor George Goncharov, late of the Leningrad State School of Ballet, implies that ballet is effortless as, with an Australian student, he demonstrates the finale to the Aurora PAS DE DEUX in the "Sleeping Princess" ballet. A West Indian youth looks on.



GRACE AND DEPORTMENT. From the age of eight tiny tots are taught the art of graceful movement. Exercises are simple, for too much strain may cause harm. Tall mirrors help pupils to aspire to perfection.

Highway To Ballet Stardom

See Article On
Page 5

CRITICAL EYES. Ballet mistress Margaret Graham (left) and pianist Mrs. Hughes have a keen eye for flaws. Only after years of arduous training does the student experience the thrill of life behind the footlights. Even then stardom is an elusive goal.



REFLECTIONS. To master intricacies, students practise before a mirror. On an average it takes three years to produce a good pupil, five years a dancer, and at least eight years an artist.

BREAK FOR LUNCH. Ballet is a strenuous job, no place for weaklings. Slimness and sound physique (and a capacity to work on a lunch of meagre sandwiches) are essential. So is stance. Experts look for a good instep, straight knees, and head well set on the shoulders.

